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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 121 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 22. 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Hitler's Terms For Entry Into League

Create Real Basis Of Judicial Equality

WHY GERMANY BROKE PEACE TREATY

While Others Armed Reich Can't Look On

BERLIN, May 21.

At least 90 per cent of the population heard Herr Hitler's speech.

Every small town and hamlet made metaculous arrangements for its reception, while in the streets and squares of Berlin, in all hospitals, factories, theatres, cinemas and restaurants loud speakers relayed the Reichstag scenes and proceedings.

Even travellers heard the speech in station waiting rooms.

BERLIN, May 21.

Herr Hitler in a momentous speech in the Reichstag defining Germany's attitude towards international problems, declared that the German Government rejected the Geneva decision of April 17. It was not Germany which broke the Versailles Treaty onesidedly, but the Treaty was onesidedly violated and first put out of operation by those powers who could not decide to follow Germany's example and disarm as provided by the Treaty.

The new discrimination against Germany by the Geneva decision did not enable Germany to return to the League unless a real basis of judicial equality of all members was created. For this purpose the German Government considered it necessary that a clear dividing line be drawn between the Versailles Treaty based on the different categories of the nations of victor and vanquished and the League of Nations which must be built up on equality in every respect of all its members. Equality must extend over all functions and all rights of ownership in international life.

The German Government would not sign a treaty which appeared to her to be unfulfillable, but would strictly live up to every voluntarily signed treaty even if this occurred before the present Government came into power. It would, therefore, fulfil all obligations resulting from the Locarno Pact so long as other treaty partners were themselves ready to stand by this Pact.

The acknowledgment of the demilitarised zone by the German Government was for a Sovereign State unparalleled and a sertous contribution to the pacification of Europe, but it must be pointed out that continual increase of troops by the other side could in no way be regarded as support to this contribution.—Reuter.

BRITAIN JOINS RACE IN AIR ARMAMENTS

LONDON, May 21.

It is understood that the Government defence statement tomorrow, which Mr. Baldwin will present in the House of Commons and Lord Londonderry in the Lords, will represent in the air the largest expansion of any section of British fighting forces ever made in peace time. It is expected that the first line of strength will be at least doubled, while the programme already announced will be accelerated by two years.

However, both ministers will emphasise that these were not panic measures, no challenge being issued, and no armaments race begun but, on the contrary, Government hope to see a limitation scheme adopted by the countries concerned.

Herr Hitler's speech to-night is awaited with the deepest interest. Two things dominate the situation, firstly, Germany's claim to first-line parity with France and secondly Mr. Baldwin's pledge to Britain not to be inferior in air strength to any country within striking distance. In view of the fact that it takes two years to train pilots, the question of personnel will be immediately considered. Recruiting from all parts of the Empire will be encouraged —Reuter.

ITALY'S ALLEGATION AGAINST BRITAIN

LONDON, May 21.

The allegation in the Italian press that Britain sent war materials to Abyssinia or allowed them pass through British territories was refuted by Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords.

He emphasised that exports of arms and ammunitions from the United Kingdom were most strictly controlled by export licences issued by the Board of Trade. No applications for export licences in respect of war material ordered by the Abyssinian government had been made since before the Italo-Ethiopian tension became acute as a result of the Walwal incident on December 5 nor as far as the Government were aware had any such material from foreign countries passed through British territory adjacent to Ethiopia 'en route' to Abyssinia.—Reuter.

AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS

(Special Cable).

PARIS, May 21.

Precautions against anti-air raids and gas attacks have been shown to be effective. The report thereon says that observers in the planes were unable to pick out any strategic points like the railway termini in the darkened zones on the left bank of the seine during the operations. It was decided to strengthen the number and the sound of the sirens which was not sufficient to be heard. It was found that first aid bases worked excellently. Directions to the public as to what to do in case of attacks are to be compulsorily posted in halls and flats. Shelters have been listed.

CRIME AGAINST REPUBLIC

China Imposes Heavy Penalty For Smuggling Of Silver

NANKING, May 21.

The Government have decided to treat smuggling of silver out of China as a crime menacing the safety of the republic punishable by death or minimum sentence of over five years imprisonment.—Reuter.

BURMA COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S REMOVAL

Lord Halifax Upholds Governor's Action In Lords

LONDON, May 21.

The position of De Glanville in relation to the presidency of the Burma Legislature was raised in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury who inquired about the grounds of his removal from office and also as to whether the Governor concurred therein and why.

Lord Halifax replying acknowledged that the situation was a rather difficult one but he did not see any inconsistency in the Governor's action after he had drawn the Legislature's attention to the gravity of the step proposed. Lord Halifax pointed out that the present India Bill removed the necessity for the Governor approving the President of a legislature. Sir Hugh Stephenson, therefore, was entitled to bear in mind that in this extraordinarily difficult constitutional position he was dealing with a state of affairs which was naturally transitional.

REGARD FOR STEPHENSON

Lord Halifax added: "I had the pleasure of working for many years with Sir Hugh Stephenson. There are few people for whose judgment I have greater regard." Lord Halifax emphasised the importance of the convention that the office of the President of a legislature should be regarded as completely non-political and said that the convention was not yet too firmly established in India and Burma and the last way to establish it would be for the Governor to constitute himself an insuperable obstacle to the repeatedly expressed wish of the Council.

Lord Halifax concluded that he thought the Governor's action was perfectly justifiable when there was no hope of harmonious adjustment.

The subject was then dropped. —Reuter.

PRINCES AND INDIA BILL

Hoare To Make Statement In Commons On Thursday

LONDON, May 21.

An important statement by Sir S. Hoare on the position of the princes is expected early in the proceedings when the Report Stage of the India Bill will be begun in the House of Commons on Thursday.

It is now confidently believed that the time which the Bill will occupy in the House of Lords will not compare in length with that in the Commons. It is understood that Conservative opposition, for which Lords Salisbury Rankeillour, Lloyd and Middleton will be the principal speakers, will raise important points of principle in the committee stage, but will not propose detailed amendments. Lord Lothian will be the chief liberal spokesman.—Reuter.

Small-pox continues in Petlad and Patan talukas. Plague is abating day by day in Petlad taluka.

Public Prayer At Congress House

HINTS FOR PERMIT HOLDERS

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued further following communique in regard to the Public Prayer arrangements at Congress House this evening.

Persons holding Permits "A" will be allowed in the rooms on the ground floor of the B. P. C. C. Offices.

Permit "B" will allow the holders to the first and second floor of the B. P. C. C. offices.

Permit "C" people will be accommodated in the Hall on the first floor of the main building.

Permit "D" will allow holders to use the terrace of the Dadabhoy Naoroji Manzil. They will find entrance from the Proctor Road.

Holders of the Permit "E" will be seated in the special enclosure next to the dais.

Press representatives will be given cards bearing the stamp of the B. P. C. C. They will be accommodated next to Gandhiji.

MAHATMA'S BUSY DAY IN CITY

Mahatma Gandhi arrives today (Wednesday) morning by the Nagpur Express and will drive to Mani Bhuvan.

He will visit Mrs. Kamala Nehru, at Mr. Jal A. D. Naoriji's residence, during the morning. During the day Gandhiji will hold informal conversations with the members and workers of the Village Industries Association.

In the evening he will lead a public prayer at the Congress House at 7 p.m.

Gandhiji and party with Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel will leave by the Delhi Express, for Borsad at night.

Call To National Guards

All the members of the Bombay National Guards are asked to be present at the "Congress House" to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. to make arrangements for mass prayer that will be led by Mahatma Gandhi.

PACT WITH RUSSIA?

Hitler Speech Speculations

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, May 21.

While workmen were busy completing arrangements for the Reichstag meeting in the Kroll Opera House, Herr Hitler was burning midnight oil putting finishing touches to his speech in the preparation of which he had the collaboration of Gen. von Neurath and Gen. Ribbentrop while Gen. von Vlomberg and Dr Schacht had been ready to offer expert advice.

Many suggestions are current, regarding the contents of the speech and it is rumoured that the "Fuehrer," as a grand peace gesture, would propose a non-aggression pact with Russia to fit in with the general scheme of security in the East.

It is confidently expected that Herr Hitler will communicate the gist of the new military law which it is rumoured, will include the appointment of Ministers of War, Navy and Air Force with functions defined under new conditions. Loud speakers will relay the speech throughout Germany.

RAJEN BABU'S MESSAGE TO KARNATAKA

Asks Congressmen To Fulfil Expectations Formed Of Them

DHARWAR (By Mail.)

Babu Rajendra Prasad after completing his Karnatak tour left the following message to the Karnatak people:—

'Before I leave the beautiful province of Karnataka I desire to thank all the Congress workers and volunteers and the people at large for the cordial reception they have given me and the great kindness they have shown me whereever I have gone. I hope the enthusiasm that has been exhibited will be lasting and available for constructive work of the Congress and for strengthening its organisation. There are times in a national movement when quiet undemonstrative work which is not of a sensational nature is more important and urgent than anything else. Such a time we are passing through and I hope the best and fullest use of it will be made by all.

FULFIL EXPECTATIONS.

We want as many men and women as can be had to be enrolled as Congress members and as many of them as possible to fulfil the conditions required of a member of an elected Committee and of the Executive of a Congress Committee i.e. wearing of khadi as a matter of habit and performance of some manual labour. From what I have seen and heard I feel that there is enthusiasm among the people that has to be harnessed and directed in constructive channels. That is the work before the Congress workers and volunteers and I hope they will fulfil the expectations formed of them.

HELP HELPLESS VICTIMS.

I must also offer my sympathies to the sufferers of North Kanara and the famine stricken people of Bellary and other districts. They are victims of the Government policy and of the wrath of nature and I hope the people of the rest of the province will remember them and their heroic deeds and do what they can to help them."

RAJEN BABU MEETS MALAVIYAJI

Congress President At Benares

BENARES, May 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress president, arrived last night at Moghulsarai by the Bombay Mail and was received by many Congress workers and Mr. Thakur Das, Advocate.

He is putting up with Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta. The Congress president had a talk with Pandit Malaviyaji this morning.

Babu Rajendra Prasad left for his native place to be present there at the time of the "Sradh" ceremony of his brother, the late Babu Mahendra Prasad.

He will leave Patna for Bombay on May 29, and will arrive at Bombay on May, 31.—United Press.

LIELA ROW BEATEN

First Round Of Surrey Championship

(Special Cable).

SURBITON, May 21.

In the Surrey Championships first round, Miss Mowbray Green beat Mrs. Leila Row 7-5, 6-0.

No Serious Injury To "Bobsleigh"

LONDON, May 21

"Bobsleigh" was given good walking exercise in the home paddocks after which it was examined by a well-known Newmarket veterinary surgeon who announced that the injury was not serious. He expects "Bobsleigh" back at work to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

"JOHN BULL MUDDLING THROUGH"

Manu Subedar On Indo-Burmese Tribunal's Findings

REPRESENTS NEITHER INDIAN NOR BURMAN OPINION

"The subject matter of the report of the Tribunal has opened out problems, of which we shall hear in one form or the other for many years to come. A great responsibility attaches to Government to assure that, in the discussion of these problems, the essential goodwill between the people of Burma and of India is maintained."

Thus said Mr. Manu Subedar, president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, interviewed by the "Chronicle," representative on the Report of the Burma Tribunal.

"To call this report an "Award," is to misuse language," continued Mr. Subedar, "and the findings are amateurish, according to the usual style of John Bull 'muddling through'."

Forced Separation

Mr. Subedar opined that if there was any reality in the autonomous powers of the provinces, Burma could have developed separately according to her genius and resources, without the separation being forced on her. The separation means that, provision would have to be made for military, defence, political and other spending departments of the Central Government. The Tribunal, representing neither Burmans nor Indians, before whom neither Burman nor Indian public opinion was given an opportunity to express their views, has reported.

Continuing Mr. Subedar said:

"It is all very well to say that the assets and liabilities of the Government of India should be calculated, and an account should be found of those appertaining to Burma, but, in practice, this task would be very difficult. With the object of the Tribunal, viz., a fair assessment of burden between the two countries, every one would be in agreement, but, on the point as to what is "fair", differences would arise.

NO SERVICE TRIBUNAL

"It is to be hoped that the Government would correct their error by constituting an expert committee, not of Service men with an umpire appointed by the Secretary of State, as has been suggested by the Tribunal, but by associating competent assessors from amongst non-officials, both Burman and Indian, so that the finding would be authoritative, and would be acceptable to the people.

BETTER METHOD

"The form of the settlement suggested by the Tribunal is most objectionable. Burma cannot expect to be free from such debt as is rightfully to be assigned to her in forty-five years, or any period that one can think of, any more than India can wipe out her public debt in any given time. An arrangement, that involves payment by Burma of two crores and thirty-five lakhs a year, is likely to break down. Such breakdown would occur not only when prices of paddy, rubber, etc., are low. The people of Burma are already paying heavy taxes, and even if Burmese revenues were increased by heavy excise and drastic revision of royalties on her forest and mining production, it is very doubtful whether Burma can in normal years set aside such a huge sum for repayment to India. What is preferable is, for Burma to undertake the liability for the payment of interest on a just share of the debt assignable to her, leaving the task of complete repayment or conversions to the future administration of Burma."

CHANGE IS MISCHIEVOUS

Mr. Subedar concluding said: "The proposal to change the currency is mischievous, particularly as it is proposed that the currency authority should be the same, viz., the Reserve Bank of India. Such a change is going to add one more problem of exchange, and will increase the task and responsibility of the Reserve Bank.

BURMA'S LIABILITY TO INDIA

How Annuity Figures Have Been Worked Out

SIMLA, May 20.

The Committee as an illustration of the application of its principles takes the figures upto 31st March, 1933, and works out Burma's liability on the basis of 3-1/4, 3-1/2 and 3-3/4 per cent respectively.

Taking the Tribunal's calculation on the basis of 3-1/2 per cent, the position stands as follows:—

	Rs. in thousands
Total liabilities	13,61,00,16
Assets	11,26,27,26
Excess of liability over assets	2,34,72,90
Share assignable to Burma	17,60,47
Assets assumed by Burma	35,55,29
Debt of Burma to India	53,15,76
Annual interest of above at 3-1/2 p.c.	1,86,05
Annuity required to redeem principal and interest in 45 years	2,35,46
The annuity worked at 3-1/4 per cent basis	2,36,32
The annuity worked at 3-3/4 per cent basis	2,33,12

It may be mentioned that the total liabilities calculated by the Tribunal are exclusive of the liability for pensions in issue.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

"NORMANDIE" FIRE INCIDENT.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, May 21.

Sensational reports of outbreak of a fire on the giant new liner "Normandie" it was revealed had been based on a minor incident. It appears that a painter, one of the 3,000 workmen aboard the liner, retired to his cabin to indulge in the forbidden luxury of a cigarette and threw a match in what he thought a pail of water but actually petrol. He and a friend tried vainly to extinguish the blaze. Firemen appeared and put out the flames with insignificant damage.

The painters bolted but were caught and the original culprit was arrested.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted suitable match, a spinster of high morals for bachelor of 40 years. Foreign returned, B.Sc., Religion and caste immaterial, but must not be short or dark. All correspondence strictly confidential. Box No. 4238, "Bombay Chronicle".

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Graduates Strong in English, Sanskrit Mathematics and Persian for higher standards in a High School. Of the above one post is to be filled with a B.Com. Apply sharp with testimonials and full particulars regarding pay, mother-tongue and age, to the Chairman, Modasa Education Society, Modasa. (Dist. Ahmedabad.) 4227.

Wanted a competent, experienced and Expert Weaving-Master for a big local mill and who is highly technically qualified and well conversant with the manufacture of fine and fancy goods. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 4234 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a rapid, accurate, Shorthand Typist, salary Rs. 40|- per month. South Indian preferred. Apply Post Box 3052, Bombay 3. (4235).

Wanted—A qualified lady doctor for Charitable Hospital Muzaffarnagar. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Mayaram Durgapershad, Muzaffarnagar. (4231).

Wanted in Bombay three Organisers of Agencies for Life Dept. of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Please apply in writing stating previous experience and minimum terms expected. (1113).

Wanted for Overseas:—Competent Stenographers, Second Class Mechanical Engineers, Boilermaker, Chargemen, Mechanical Draughtsmen, Gin Fitters and Tracers. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4199).

Wanted Immediately for an English school in Goa a B.A. very smart in English and History-Geography and a B.Sc., both able to teach matric class with previous experience preferred. Apply to Box No. 4233 "Bombay Chronicle", forwarding copies of certificates and stating lowest salary expected. (4233).

Wanted two graduates one strong in English, Sanskrit and History and other in English, Persian and History. Both for Std. VI & VII. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. State age, experience and minimum pay. Apply to Box No. 1111 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately a B.A. strong in Sanskrit. Apply Secretary, C. B. School, Khad-Supa, via Navsari. (4226).

Wanted a Manager for Head Office pay Rs. 125. Cash Security Rs. 2,000, post permanent. Apply to: H. G. Hemley, General Manager, Indian Merchants Bank [illegible].

44. MEDICAL.

For Birth Control Medicine inquire at Akberally, Fort, Bombay, and Perry & Co., Grant Road, Bombay. (4221).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4232).

Engineering Institute, New Delhi, trains Non-matrics, Matrics, I.Sc.'s in Civil and Electrical Engineering, covering City and Guilds (London) Examinations, all Grades. Best results. Arrangements commended by Government officials. Prospectus free. (4178)

Admissions for Ajmer Intermediate (recognised by Bombay University), Senior Cambridge December examination and for Punjab Matriculation begin from 1st of May, 1935. Those wishing to join should apply at once. Best coaching for all subjects. Latin classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back. (9173).

American Dental College.—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (4108).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Required a partner with about Rs. 40,000 to expand a running industry, capable of yielding 10 to 30 per cent profit. Apply for particulars to Box No. 4222, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Dhanu Road	Golvi	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Secondhand Printing Machines, etc. For full particulars and Tender Forms apply to, Superintendent, Jodhpur Govern[illegible] Press, Jodhpur. (4094).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for (a) masonry works, and (b) approach roads pertaining to a bridge work across the river Ponnai at mile 76|1 of Madras-Bombay Road, before 3 p.m. on 15-6-35. Value of works approximating to Rs. 2,50,000 and 50,000 respectively. Full particulars and contract documents can be seen in the office of the District Board Engineer and obtained on a remittance of Rs. 20.

DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER.
N. A. Dt. Bd. Engineer's Office,
Vellore, 13-5-35.
1109

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, 1935, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit & Loss Account made up to 31st December 1934.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To re-elect Mr. C. R. M. Tippet as an additional Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1935 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th May, 1935 to 30th May 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
(Sd.) A. PETHER,
Manager, Secres. & Tresrs.
Bombay, 24th April, 1935.
1098.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PATEL UMEDBHAI JAVERBHAI of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL that piece of Leasehold land, admeasuring 1298 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot Nos. 14 and 14-A of Tulsirampada Estate of the Improvement Trust, Bombay Municipality with the buildings standing thereon in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by New 40 feet Road on the East by Parel Chawl Road, on the South by Kala Chowki Road and on the West by private property and forms portion of New Survey No. 2519 (part) and bears Cadestral Survey No. 13/14 of Parel Sewri Division and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 12 (2), 13 and Street Nos. 202 to 208.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1935.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1114.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai NARBADABAI, widow of Morarji Ratansey of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

(1) BACHUBAI, wife of Sheth Harjiwan Walji, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babulnath Road, without the Fort of Bombay and (2) RATANSEY DHARAMSEY MORARJI also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, both Executrix and Executor and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Bai Narbadabai, widow of Morarji Ratansey Petitioners

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-five and in the 25th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 1st day of May, 1935.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1112

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GOKHALE ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs GANDHI CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas Attorneys for the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Anna Catherine D'Souza the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of July 1934 made between the said Anna Catherine D'Souza the Mortgagor of the one part Marcus Joseph D'Souza (the Confirming party) of the second part, and The Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co Ltd the Mortgagees of the third part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immoveable Property on WEDNESDAY the 22nd day of May 1935 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T. on the Premises.

All that piece of freehold land, at Gokhle Road, Dadar, admeasuring 650 square yards or thereabouts with dwelling house built thereon and registered by the Collector New No. A/4241 and 3561 and New Survey Nos. 1471 part and 1473 part and which said premises bear Cadastral Survey No. 1525 of Mahim Division and assessed by Municipality under G Ward No. 4337 and Street No. 69A Gokhale Road and is bounded on the East by the property belonging to Clement Pereira, on the West by Gokhale Road (North) on the North by the open passage and beyond that by the land belonging to the Municipality and on the South by the property belonging to Sadanand Pandurang Mahatre.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Nos 36, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF PROPERTY SITUATED AT ATTAWAR VILLAGE (MANGALORE).

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of insolvents Phillip Tauro and Luis Tauro Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 5th June 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, 122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the above insolvents in the house and the land bearing Survey No. 263 (1) assessment Rs. 3|5

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 SECOND-HAND MOTOR-CARS OF DIFFERENT MAKERS

Under instructions from the Proprietors of the Western India Motor Exchange, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-MORROW), THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1935, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Company's premises in the compound of Messrs. Kemp & Co's Head Office at Charni Road, opposite Allbless Baug:

Delage Sport, Baby Fiat, Opel, Buick, Dodge, Durant, Chandler, Essex, Fiat, Morris Oxford and Erskine motor cars, Saloon and Touring, all in perfect running order with self starters, batteries, tools, etc.

The above motor cars are on view.

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COMING ! COMING !

only 5 Performances !

BEFORE STARTING FOR THE CONTINENTAL TOUR

Master MANHAR BARVE

AND HIS PARTY OF RENOWNED ARTISTS

WILL VISIT BOMBAY AND GIVE THEIR PERFORMANCES

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1935 AT 9-30 P.M.
and
SUNDAY, the 2nd June, 1935, AT 4 P.M.

VARIETY PROGRAMME OF VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

PLANS AT THE THEATRE.

'Sulochana'

in

IMPERIAL'S

"DO-GHADI-KI-MOJ"

GOING STRONG at the

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The great human panorama and Racing classic !

Daily Three Shows:— 5-15: 8 and 10-45 p. m.

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Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE Tourist £	RETURN Cabin £	RETURN Tourist £
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
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HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES

Cabin & 1st dl 409 | Cabin T'st & 2nd dl 358 | 1"st & 2nd dl 255 | 1"st dl 208

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Cabin Dl 358 | Tourist Dl 204

AROUND-THE-WORLD

BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA-EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.

1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169
2nd £113, 0 to 119; T'st £103 to 107

Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.

PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO

	1st class	2nd class
Marseilles	£64,61,52	£40,37,35
London	£69,66,57	£44,41,38

Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Bombay Rd., Bombay.
Phone No. 23041; Telegrams: "YUSEN"

No Muslim Desires To Wash Communal Linen In London

GAUBA EXPOSES CONSPIRACY MYTH

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Majlis Ahrar Islam Hind on the eve of his departure for Europe, Mr. Khalid Latif Gauba, M.L.A., said:—

It has been said in the Hindu Press that my mission to Europe is in connection with a deep Muslim conspiracy in which the other main figures are the Aga Khan and Mr. Jinnah. I want to assure our sister community that there is no anti-Hindu conspiracy of any kind, nor has there been any intention to raise communal issues in England. Neither the Agha Khan nor Mr. Jinnah nor myself have ever had intentions of conspiring in England against the Hindus. His Highness the Agha Khan is in England every summer; Mr. Jinnah has gone to dispose of some urgent professional engagements before the Privy Council; my visit is connected with the Parliamentary Conference that is to meet there shortly. No Muslim desires to wash communal linen in London. Only if Pandit Malaviya is so ill-advised as to take the communal 'jihad' to Europe, will it be necessary to state the Muslim side of this unfortunate controversy.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

There are two other matters of importance that have been referred to in the address and on which I may be allowed to say a few words. One is our relations with our sister communities and the second is our relations with the Government. It is said that the Musalmans should abandon their exclusiveness. Mr. Jinnah has referred to the Hindu community as the bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. The Muslim community in general regards India as their home and are stirred by no less patriotic sentiments than any other community. There are, however, disturbing factors. There are the social and economical barriers set largely by the majority community and it is difficult to expect genuine fraternal inter-feeling when even in quarters in which one would expect enlightenment there are medieval prejudices. The man in the street asks if we are not good enough to drink out of your tumblers or be employed in your business institutions are we good enough to cast votes with? I have been a Hindu and some of my nearest and dearest are still Hindus and nothing will give me greater joy than the happy association and partnership of the two great communities of this country. The gestures of friendliness must come from the majority community and I assure them that if there is a genuine and sincere gesture the Musalmans will not respond in a niggardly fashion.

FLATTERY CAN'T DO IT.

As to our relations with the Government I am sorry that Government has done everything of late to lose Muslim sympathy and support. In Europe the nations are feverishly preparing for another great war. England will again need the moral and material backing of the Muslim world and, so, a so-called association to promote Anglo-Muslim friendship has been formed, but, such friendship cannct be formed by bonds, pacts and treaties. While the hearts of the Muslim masses are lacerated, no mutual flattery over tea tables is going to solve the problem. If Government genuinely wants Muslim friendship it must remove sources of irritation; it must give up its support of the Qadianis; it must appoint a commission of enquiry into Karachi, pay adequate and liberal compensation to the sufferers; it must punish and not screen the blunderers and above all it must give Musalmans their due and adequate share in the patronage and in the public life of the country.

MILE-STONES IN ITS MARCH.

The Ahrar party has been referred to in the address as a poor party; but richness and poverty are not reckonable merely in terms of money. The Ahrar party, as every one knows, is rich in talent, rich in ability and above all rich in sacrifice. However great the task which the Ahrar party has set for itself it has achieved. Kashmir, Kapurthala, Alwar and now Qadian are mile-stones in its march of triumph. Its successes lie in the causes that it champions. It is the party of the Muslim masses and the masses regard it as their own.

Swastik Talkies (Late CARLTON, Lamington Road.)

DAILY: At 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

LAST THREE DAYS ONLY
to see and admire Swastika's superlative Roman spectacle

'Dard-e-Ulfat'

"PANGS OF LOVE"
WITH A CAST OF 2,000
Starring
Miss HEERA, Miss Iqbal, MADHUKAR, GUPTE and Master KAMLAKAR

NEXT SATURDAY
Novelty Cinetone's moving, heart-touching social drama

BROKEN HEART

The pathetic story of a gambler's wife, which forcefully brings home the futility of a gambler's foolish dreams.

CITY'S ATTRACTION OF THE WEEK

Sensational Murder Mystery Drama of a gangster
East India's Detective Thriller

NIGHT-BIRD

Starring
MAZAHARKHAN, ANWARI, GUL HAMID, INDOOBALA (H.M.V.)

AT

GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45

ASCETIC WITH MODERN OUTLOOK

His "Ashram" Has All Modern Conveniences

KARACHI, May 19.

A Multani Sadhu at Gidu Bunder, a small town on the banks of the Indus, is probably the only ascetic this side of the Vindhyas who has the most modern outlook on life and how it should be spent.

His "Ashram" is a lovely cottage with electric lights on the Indus bank located in a smiling garden.

The sweltering heat with mercury at 116deg. in the shade is not quite congenial to his meditations. He has therefore to seek refuge from the midday heat on the placid waters of the Indus. He spends most of the day in a house boat on the river.

One of his followers, keenly appreciative of the modernity of his "guru" has presented him with a radio receiving set with inscriptions engraved in silver. The Sadhu has installed the set in his boat and when tired of muttering his players, he switches on the set and listens—in with the avidity of an amateur listener to the latest broadcast music fom the stations of India and abroad.—A. P.

A SON-IN-LAW ON ONE YEAR'S PROBATION !—

Here's a novel idea and you must see how it works out in that funniest farce in Bombay to-day:

PREMIER FILMS':—

"GHAR-JAMAI"

in Gujerati—

Directed by:
HOMI MASTER
at

THE ROXY

DAILY THREE SHOWS:—
Time as usual

N. B.—Watch the traffic-jam at the ROXY

Featuring:—
HEERA, JAMNA, AMOO, ALIMIYA, JAMSHEDJI, CHEMIST, SYED AHMED, GULAM RASOOL, BABY NOOR JEHAN

PREMIER FILMS
Pasta Road, Dadar.

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ECZEMA

AND TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES

Eczema occurs in two types, one is of wet type and the other of dry type. It's a contagious disease and once the skin is attacked by this disease, it spreads easily to the other parts of the body. This spreading of the disease cannot be prevented as it causes sweet itching which facilitates the disease to widen its arena. The germs of Eczema thrive deep into the skin, which is a cause that renders ordinary Bazarre medicines ineffective. Many of the medicines contain Acidic properties which seriously injure the skin and its tissues. Thus these medicines fail to cure the disease. After years of Experience, a thoroughly tried and tested medicine known as "Iapco's Eczema Ointment' has been introduced which roots out the disease killing all the germs thereto. 'Iapco's Eczema Ointment' is a combination of Natural herbs rarely available, and contains antiseptic and curative properties. Apply it on the affected part and rub it slowly in till the ointment melts with the skin. It is soothing, Healing and Curing. 'Iapco's Eczema Ointment' is also effective in the cases of Ringworm, Dhobi's itch and other diseases and eruptions of the skin arising therefrom: Full Size Bottle costs As. 8, V.P.P. Extra and is available only from Messrs. Lavchand Vrajdas and Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

P.S. We have not kept the medicine for sale with any chemists, so please obtain it from us only.

'ANNUAL' READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castopher should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

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CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... As. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

Head Office:—Mandvi, BARODA.

BRANCHES:—Ahmedabad, Bombay, Surat, Navsari, Karjan, Dabhoi, Mehsana, Patan, Petlad, Port Okha, Kalol, Kadi, Sidhpur, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dwarka.

LONDON AGENTS:—The Eastern Bank, Limited.

Current Accounts:—Fixed, Short, Savings Banks and Savings Bank Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Loans, Overdrafts and Cash Credits.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

ANOTHER SEGREE-SAREE TRAGEDY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

While preparing tea in a segree at her residence at Dhana Bunder to-day morning, Manekbai Veljee sustained severe burns as the result of her saree coming accidentally into contact with the fire. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

Commissioner Smith Appoints Committee Of Enquiry

MOVE TO MAKE LOWER RANKS OF CITY'S POLICE FORCE AN ACTIVE LIVE FORCE

Three Superintendents To Consider Means Of Eradicating Apathy In Carrying Out Every Day Duties

The Commissioner of Police has constituted a committee of three Superintendents of the City Police with instructions.

"To consider and evolve the most satisfactory means of eradicating the present apathy of the lower ranks of the Force with regard to their every day duties."

The Committee is given power to call and examine any officer of the Force in the course of its deliberations and is to report the progress of its enquiries every week at the Superintendent's meeting.

The members of the committee are:—

Mr. E. A. Fern Supt. A. Division
R. S. D. V. Karnik „ D. „
Mr. S. C. A. Lyon „ L. „

THREE SESSIONS OF COUNCIL

Governor Responds To Request Of M. L. C.'s For Greater Opportunities For Service

The strong support given by the members of the Legislative Council during the last session of the Council to the resolution requesting the Governor to hold not less than three sessions a year has resulted in the announcement that two sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council will be convened at Poona this year.

The Council will thus have three sessions. The third session being held at Bombay.

The first session will be held early in July and the second during the latter half of September and the first half of October.

NEW METERS FOR NEW CARS

Traffic Committee Discusses Question Of Taxi Fares

The following is an extract from the report of the meeting of the Traffic Committee on April 29 last:—

(3) Taxi Tariff and Taxi Meters: The suggestions for considerations were (1) reduction in the number of taxi cars; (2) lowering of the taxi fares; and (3) reviewing the condition of taxi metres. The subject was discussed and the opinion of the members present was against the reduction of the number of taxi cars as this was an economic question which was only the concern of the owners. As regards the lowering of the rate of taxi fares to annas 4|- it was observed that cars were known to be plying for hire at this rate in some places in India. It was resolved that the Taxi owners' Association be asked for their opinion.

The Chairman explained that the metres used on taxi cars were examined by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and only such metres as are certified are to be fitted to taxi cars.

The correctness of the working of the meters had, however, been questioned through the newspaper columns very often. The subject was receiving the attention of the Commissioner of Police, so that in future new meters would have to be fitted to new cars and old ones removed gradually from the cars at present running.

JAGIRDAR SHOOTING TRAGEDY

NEW DELHI, May 21.

With reference to the news circulated by a News Agency of the shooting outrage in Ajmer when a Jagirdar and his servant were shot dead, the Ajmer correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" wires a different version:—

According to the correspondent the outrage took place in Gothiana in Kishergarh State. The tragedy culminated in the death of two persons as a result of firing by the State Military Police.

The police force of over 200 strong surrounded yesterday morning the Fort and Dharmashala of the village, where an old Jagirdar, the Thakur of Gothiana, has taken his residence. The Jagirdar refusing to surrender and resisting arrest, the Military opened fire killing the Thakur and his servant. The Thakur's son, grandson and a few servants are still in the Dharmashala, while the women folk are in the Fort. Both places are surrounded by the Military Police.—United Press.

MEMORIAL FOR H. V. DESAI

Ghatkopar Mourns Loss Of Distinguished Citizen & Popular Worker

(From A Correspondent.)

To express sorrow at the sad demise of their distinguished leader the late Seth Hirachand Vanechand Desai, a condolence meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar was held on Sunday in the Jain Upashraya Hall, when Seth Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji presided.

After the messages of condolences were read, Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah proposed the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar expresses its profound sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of Seth Hirachand Vanechand Desai, who was a leading and distinguished citizen of Ghatkopar, a renowned merchant of Bombay, a leader of the Sthanakvasi Jain community, national worker, and a social reformer and places on record its sense of deep appreciation of the valuable services the deceased rendered with his heart and soul for promotion of the good of the country, religion and community.

"This meeting considers that in him, Ghatkopar has lost its foremost citizen, whom it would be difficult to replace. This meeting conveys its heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased in its sad bereavement and prays to God to give eternal peace to the departed soul."

Perpetuating His Memory.

After the above resolution was passed unanimously all-standing, the next resolution for raising the memorial in memory of the deceased was proposed by Mr. Laxmichand Manekchand Doshi and unanimously passed. The resolution reads as under:—

"This meeting resolves that a fitting memorial be raised to perpetuate the memory of the deceased and that for this purpose the committee of the following persons (with powers to co-opt) be nominated and authorised to raise and collect funds and to carry out the work of the memorial after determining its nature by the vote of donors."

"This meeting further resolves that Mr. Devji Naranji and Harkisandas Doshi be appointed as secretaries and that Mr. Manekkal A. Mehta and Mr. Chimanlal P. Shah as treasures of the above Committee on whose names the funds collected should be placed in the Bank of India."

On an appeal for funds made, a sum of Rs. 8,814 was raised on the spot.

FOUND DEAD ON RAILWAY TRACK

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The body of an unknown Muslim, aged about 35 years, was found lying between the up and down railway tracks near the Cotton Green Station Bridge, with the stomach cut and forehead fractured this morning.

It is supposed that the deceased fell down from a moving train.

FILM PRODUCER TRICKED

Accused Alleged To Have Cheated Him Of Rs. 178

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

That he, posing as the 'mehta' of a broker, cheated a film producer named Dinanath Lala Biharilal to the extent of Rs. 178, was the allegation made by the Kingsway Police against Narottamdas Harjivandas at the Dadar Court to-day.

It was stated that the complainant along with two others wanted to produce a film. They had to raise an amount of Rs. 40,000 for this.

A broker named Jamnadas was approached and on May 12, four Hundi papers of the value of Rs. 9 were purchased and the complainant and the broker (an absconding accused in the case) went to the Town Hall that evening. Here two sums of money amounting to Rs. 178 were, it is alleged, paid to the broker. The accused was present with the broker at the time. Both the accused left the place stating they would return with the amount of Rs. 40,000 and the Hundi papers.

They never returned on Monday the 'mehta' was apprehended and got arrested by the complainant.

The Magistrate ordered him to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 200 till May 31.

WOMAN'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Falls From Building As Wall Gives Way Under Her Weight

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held to-day on Dhakabai Pannalal (40) who succumbed to her injuries sustained in a fall from the second floor of a building on Kalbadevi Road on Friday.

The husband of the woman said that on Thursday last she was leaning to a parapet wall in the verandah of their building. Suddenly the wall gave way and she fell down.

She was rushed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she died the following day.

PARSIS OFFER PRAYERS FOR KING

The Parsi staff of the Bombay Secretariat held a Thanksgiving Jashan to celebrate Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee on Saturday, May 18, at the Cama Baug, Bombay, and after offering prayers passed the following Resolution:—

"The Parsi members (past and present) of the Bombay Secretariat take this welcome opportunity to express their abiding, traditional and unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor's Throne and Person and to the British Government and to convey their sincere thanks and deep feeling of gratitude to the Government under whose beneficent rule their community has attained its present position in India.

"They sincerely believe that the British Empire stands for peace, security, justice and liberty for all without distinction of caste or creed and they pray that the British Flag may keep fling in all glory for ever.

"They wish all health and happiness to Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress on this auspicious occasion of their Silver Jubilee, and they pray that God may spare Their Majesties for many years more to guide the destinies of the Mighty British Empire.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON BAKERY SERVANT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Allibun Abdulla and Mohamad Siddik Allauddin who were arrested on May 20 by the Kingsway Police for the alleged offence of assaulting one Abdul Wahab Rahimbux, a bakery servant, with lathis while the latter was going along Harbour Bridge Road after delivering goods to a hotel-keeper in the B. I. T. camp, and removing Rs. 4/5 from his pocket, were produced at the Dadar Court to-day, when they were ordered to be released on bail till the 31st May.

Thirty-five families have been rendered homeless by a fire which broke out at midday in a village named Samsrod in the Karjan Taluk of Baroda State. Arrangements are being made to raise funds to provide food, clothing and shelter for about 150 Bhil villagers whose huts were burnt.

We Say

that there is no finer investment than Life Insurance

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New Business

1931	...	$21,762,533.00
1932	...	23,000,859.00
1933	...	25,691,247.00
1934	...	$29,305,918.00

TOTAL INSURANCE In force at end of year

1931	...	$136,684,208.00
1932	...	137,180,619.00
1933	...	138,821,915.00
1934	...	$147,861,463.00

TOTAL ASSETS

1931	...	$16,654,077.94
1932	...	17,892,630.94
1933	...	18,893,081.00
1934	...	$21,084,899.00

CAPITAL SURPLUS AND DIVIDEND FUNDS

1931	...	$738,656.17
1932	...	902,181.44
1933	...	1,133,107.00
1934	...	$1,370,934.00

We Prove

This statement by the figures given here

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You would find it advantageous. And in your OWN INTERESTS to enquire fully as to the splendid opportunities afforded by CROWN LIFE POLICIES for sound investment plus protection

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF CANADA

Head Office for India:— 12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO?

Simply put down what you think of RAJGURU (High Priest) from Prabhat's AMRIT MANTHAN in MARATHI or ENGLISH in not more than 500 words and send the same to:

The Competition Manager,
C|o Famous Pictures,
Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
not later than 12TH JUNE, 1935. with a coupon form to be had at the places shown here:

Competitors from mofussil while writing for the coupon forms, should enclose 1 anna stamp for postage.

Rs. 150/- IN CASH PRIZES!!

2 prizes of Rs. 25 each for LADIES
2 prizes of Rs. 25 each for STUDENTS
2 prizes of Rs. 25 each for OTHERS

NO ENTRANCE FEE

The Coupon form to be sent with the essay can be had from:

(1) FAMOUS PICTURES, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

(2) B. P. SAMANT & CO., 116, Charni Road, Bombay, 4.

(3) MAJESTIC CINEMA, Bombay, 4

(4) PRABHAT CINETONE, Poona.

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS on the coupon form most carefully.

AT

See and Hear **Amrit Manthan** **MAJESTIC CINEMA** Girgaum. Daily at 5, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

TAXI TARIFF

Support To Proposed Introduction Of Light Cars At 4-Annas-A-Mile

OWNERS' OPPOSITION TO REDUCTION

A meeting of the Bombay Taxi Owners' Association was held on Monday evening in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall.

The meeting was convened to consider the notices addressed to all taxi owners in the city by the Motor Vehicles' Department of the Bombay Police, eliciting their opinion on the proposed reduction in the prevailing tariff from eight annas to six annas a mile, and on a proposal to ply light cars, restricted to carrying two passengers, for hire as taxis at a tariff of four annas a mile.

At the outset Mr. M. N. Talpade, General Secretary of the Association expressed his views and called for the expression of the views of the members.

This was followed by wild confusion:—

Several persons rose together, shouting and gesticulating, and order was only restored when the manager of the Lodge came on the dais and, through the secretary, informed the meeting that he would have the hall cleared unless those present behaved in an orderly manner.

Proposals Opposed

The sense of the meeting was then taken and the owners unanimously voted against both measures being given effect to.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Talpade said the operative cost of a taxi prohibited the reduction of the tariff from eight to six annas a mile.

In regard to the introduction of light four-annas-per-mile taxis, he was of the opinion that the greatest competition to taxis was offered by the hack victoria and the bus. Of these two means of transport, he considered the gharry the greater menace to the taxi.

Mr. Talpade thought that the introduction of the four annas taxi would prove in many ways a boon to the city, as it would bring car transport within the means of many who could now not afford to travel by taxi. He did not think light taxis would seriously compete with the heavier vehicle as they would be restricted to the carriage of two passengers and, further, be restricted from carrying luggage.

In some ways it would, indeed, benefit taxi owners as the four annas taxis would directly combat gharry competition and would also make the public taximinded.

PAINTER'S FATAL FALL

Loses Balance While Undoing Rope Of Bamboo On 4th Floor Of Building

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner at an inquest held to-day on Pralhad Govind (35), a painter in the Port Trust, who died on Monday following his fall from a height of 54 feet at Wilson House, Colaba, while undoing the coir rope of a bamboo.

Evidence showed that Govind was painting the front portion of Wilson House on Monday. While he was undoing the rope of the scaffolding to the fourth floor of the building, it is stated, he lost his balance and fell down.

Immediately, he was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died the same evening.

DEPRESSED CLASS CHRISTIANS

Urge Govt. Not To Withdraw Recognition As Separate Class

TRIVANDRUM, May 20

An echo of the recent references in the House of Commons to the position of Christians in Travancore, was heard at the Travancore Depressed Classes Conference, which met yesterday at Trivandrum. The Conference which was largely attended, was presided over by Mr. Joseph Kunju Padiyar, an ex-member of the Travancore Legislative Council and Mr. John Joseph, Member of the Legislative Assembly welcomed the delegates.

Both the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President emphatically urged in their speeches that the interest of high caste and depressed class Christians were not identical and that the future of depressed class Christians would be the blackest indeed if their recognition as a separate class was withdrawn.

CHRISTIANS MAKE PROGRESS

The President said that in no other province or State in India had such progress been made by Christians as in Travancore. During the last century the population in Travancore had increased 5½ times, while the number of Christians in the State had increased 15 times. Christian Churches had increased from 301 to 2,627, while temples had decreased from 21,658 to 9,250. Every year about ten thousand Hindus were being converted to Christianity in the State, and educationally and economically, Christians had made great progress.

CONFINED TO HIGH CASTE ONLY

But this progress was confined to the high caste Christians and the condition of depressed class Christians was pitiable. Despite conversion to Christianity, they were treated as depressed classes by a large number of high caste Christians, and not permitted in some churches even to worship along with the High Caste Christians, nor were they allowed to use the same cemeteries.

The abolition of special recognition of depressed class Christians would result in their needs being ignored. High caste Christians stood to benefit by such withdrawal of the special recognition of the depressed class Christians and this was responsible for the agitation now being carried on in some quarters.

RECOGNITION AS SEPARATE CLASS

The Conference adopted a resolution, asking the Government to continue to recognise depressed class Christians as a separate class, requesting Christian ecclesiastical authorities to help them in obtaining the continuance of such recognition, appointing a committee to carry on work with this object in view, and thanking the Travancore Government for the concessions in respect of registration of lands, school fees, representation in the legislature and public service now enjoyed by the depressed class Christians—A.P.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY

Deputation To Education Minister

In connection with the question of the introduction of educational pictures in the Bombay Presidency, a deputation of the motion Pictures Society of India, led by the President of the Society, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, waited on the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kamboli Minister for Education with the Government of Bombay, when the following questions were placed before the Honourable Minister for consideration:—

That greater use of the motion picture be made by Government in teaching through the existing Visual Education Department of Government.

That Government should give a monetary grant for the production of educational pictures suitable for school-going children and adults.

That a rebate be granted to cinema theatres from the entertainment tax collections to the extent of educational pictures shown.

That the Motion Picture Society of India should be given representation on the Board of Film Censors.

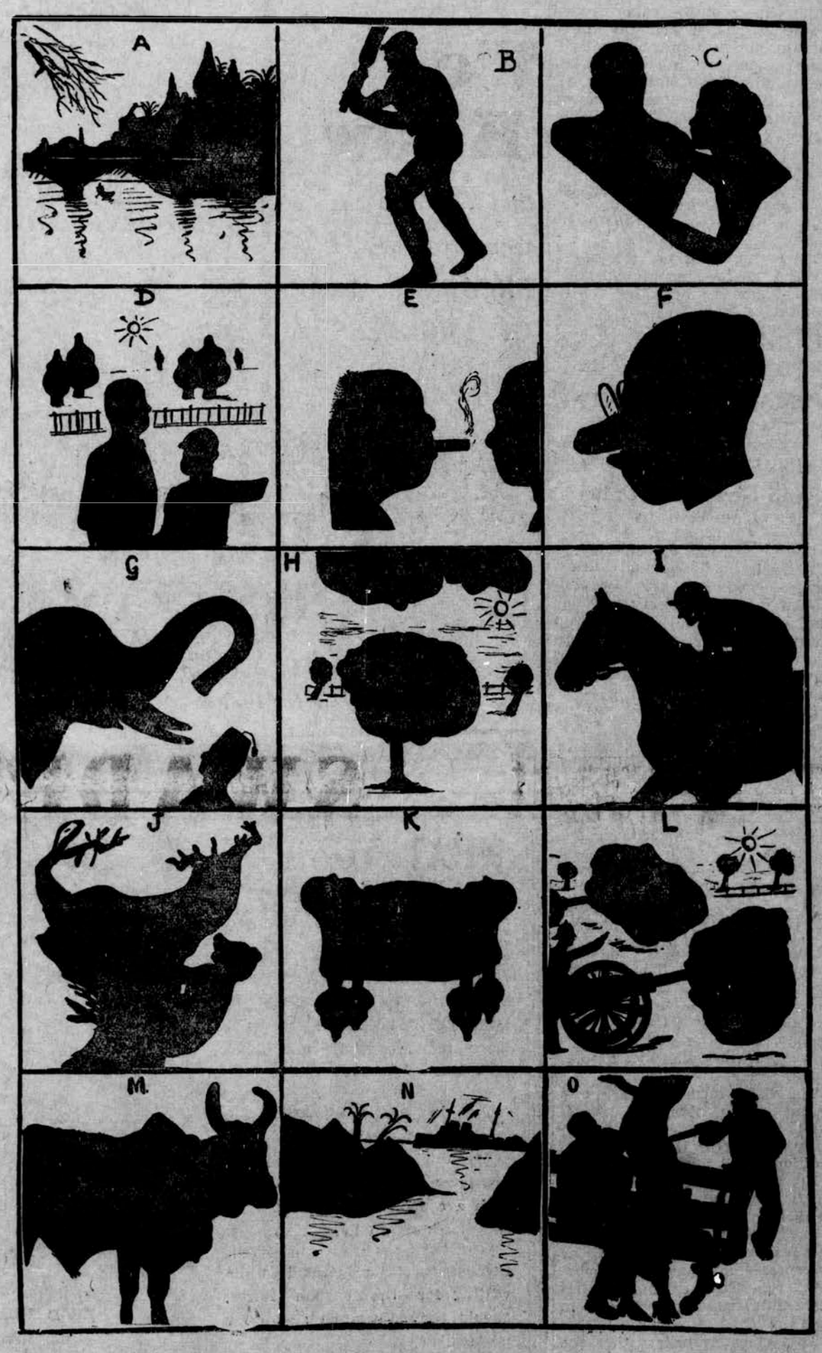
That no fees be charged by the Board of Film Censors for examining educational pictures.

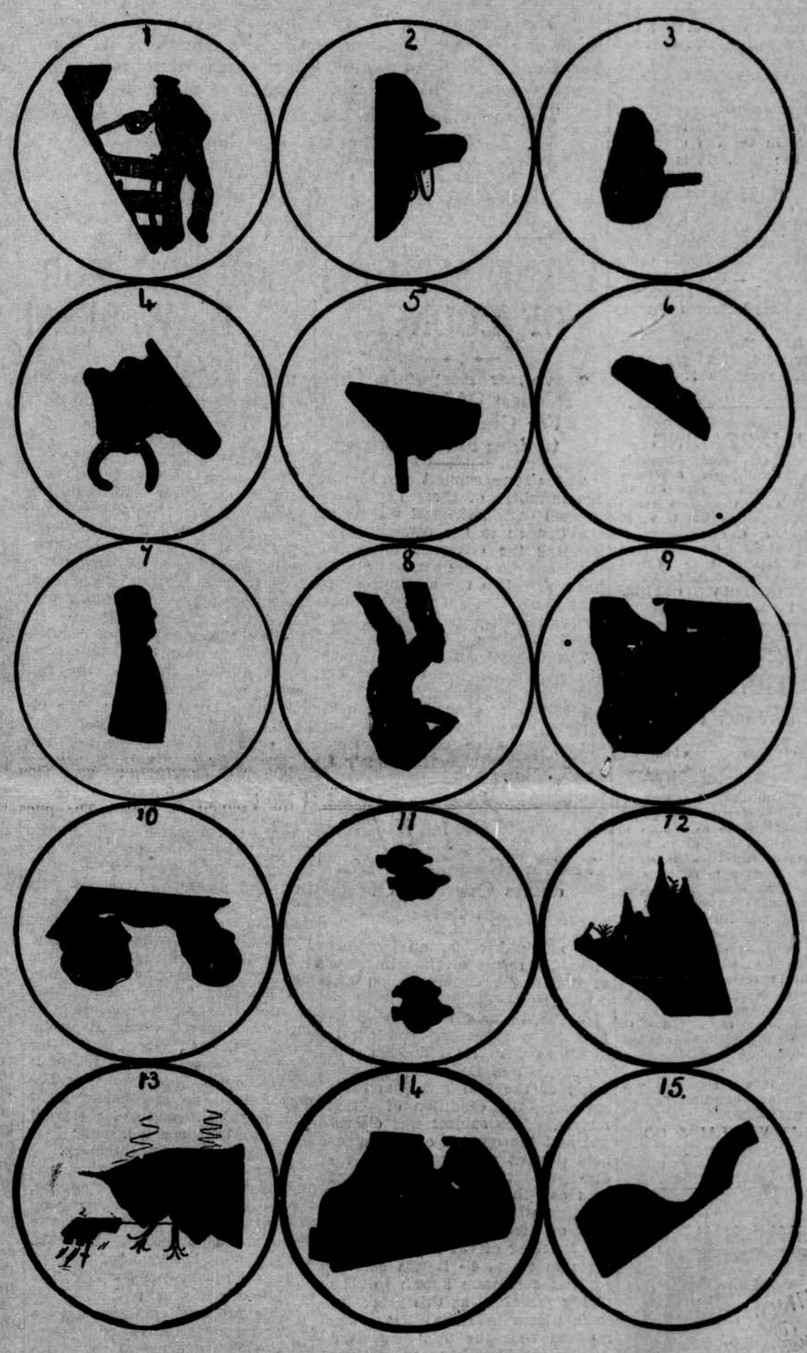
Finally the Society placed their services, technical as well as general, at the disposal of Government in the matter of training the teachers in handling the apparatus, etc.

Dr. Srimant Mehta discussed the principles of Socialism at a private meeting of Baroda youths. Dr. Mehta is touring different parts of Gujarat to propagate Socialism.

SILHOUETTE Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





This is a simple but at the same time very interesting competition. The series of pictures on the left marked A, B, C are Silhouettes of well-known objects. The series of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 are parts cut from the Silhouettes but they are not necessarily shown in the same position as the original. For instance the Silhouette marked "M" on the left is that of an Ox whose head is shown upside down in picture No. 4. You have, therefore, to insert No. 4 against "M" in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 5th, 12th and 19th May, 1935
Closing Date 22nd May, 1935.

GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM

Light Showers Will Occur In Kashmir

POONA, May 21.

Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in the North West Frontier Province and a few falls in east and north Punjab, Bengal, upper Burma and south-east Madras. There has also been local rain in Lower Burma but the monsoon in the Bay of Bengal has been weak.

Chief Amounts Of Rainfall.

Tavoy, Rangoon, Yamethin one inch, Amherst three-quarters, Victoria Point half, Jalpaiguri two, Dhubri one and a half, Tezpur, Chittagong one, Peshawar quarter, Tricinopoly two.

Local rainfall will continue in Tenasserim and thunder-showers recur locally in Assam and East Bengal and extend in West Bengal and into Bhar and Orissa. Scattered light showers will also occur in Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and South Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-5-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—04.4 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.: 83.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.: 75.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours: 91.4 degrees; 0.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours: 79.5 degrees; 0.7 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m.: 66 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m.: WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m.: 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours: 144 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours: 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10): 5.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, May 21.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.6 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Address To Coimbatore Manager Of "Oriental"

The Members of the staff and representatives of the Coimbatore Office of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. got up a pleasant entertainment in honour of Mr. P. V. Subramonier, Agency Manager, on Saturday (11th May) in the Union High School Hall at 5-30 p.m. After tea a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, M.L.C.

Mr. S. M. Krishnaswami, Branch Secretary, Trichinopoly, presented on behalf of the Staff and Agents, an Address to Mr. P. V. Subramonier enclosed in a beautiful silver casket. The address eulogised Mr. Subramonier's services in the cause of the Oriental, his popularity and the success that followed his work in different provinces, and prayed that the Coimbatore Office may soon be made a Branch in view of the great commercial and industrial importance of the town and the consequently wider field for life assurance business. A message of good wishes from Mr. T. S. Venkatramana Iyer the oldest representative of the company in Coimbatore, was then read.

Mr. Subramonier made a suitable reply and with a vote of thanks the function came to a close.

Rangoon:—M. Laszlo Schwartz, the celebrated Hungarian violinist, composer, humorist and caricaturist, arrived here on May 14 from Calcutta. He is expected to be in Burma for some time as he desires to study the life, music and folklore of the Burmese.—A.P.

BIG OPIUM HAUL

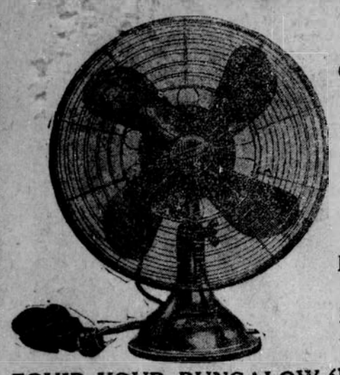
RANGOON (By Mail.)

A big haul of opium was made by the River Police near Mandalay, where they seized opium weighing nearly 8,000 tolas from the steamer B.G.L. "Lady Innes" and arrested three persons including a woman.

The Hon. U. Ba Pe was on board the steamer which was proceeding to Pagan from Mandalay.—A.P.

Rangoon:—A Shan boy was accidentally shot and killed by another Shan near Taungyi in the southern Shan States. It is stated that the deceased with three others went into the jungle to shoot deers. One of the party saw a deer passing by and fired a shot which hit the boy on the head.—A.P.

"MITSUBISHI" TABLE FAN



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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Commons' Debate

Die-hard Debate On Poona Pact

INDIA BILL DISCUSSION

Formula For Women's Representation In Upper House

The House again went into Committee on the Government of India Bill on Tuesday May 7, Sir D. Herbert, Chairman of Committees (Watford, U.), in the Chair.

On the First Schedule (Composition of the Federal Legislature), Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Hemel Hempstead, U.), moved an amendment to provide that the Ruler or a subject of a non-Federated State should be eligible to fill a seat allocated to a Province or, in certain cases, to a Chief Commissioner's Province.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. D. Grenfel (Gower, Lab.), moved an amendment to provide that of the 156 seats in the Council of State to be filled by representatives of British India, 10 seats shall be allocated to representatives to be elected by women members of the Legislative Assemblies, 10 seats shall be allocated to representatives to be elected by members of the Legislative Assemblies who are of the scheduled castes, 10 seats shall be allocated to representatives to be elected by members of the Legislative Assemblies representative of labour.

Mr. I. Foot (Bodmin, L.), said that there must be common agreement that the depressed classes, numbering between 30,000,000 and 60,000,000 people, must have their fair share of representation if the constitutional proposals were to succeed.

Mr. Butler said that the depressed classes would get a better deal than perhaps they originally expected and would obtain, by the system of proportional representation, operating in conjunction with nominations by Governors, from four to six seats in the Council of State. The question of the women was a great importance. They occupied a unique position in India and their interest in politics was vital. (Hear hear). Apart, however, from nomination it was impossible to see how a woman could get a seat in the Council of State. The Government, after considering the problem, had decided that it was desirable to reserve certain seats for women in the Council of State. (Hear, hear).

The method which the Government had in mind was summed up in an amendment standing in the name of Miss Ward (Wallsend, U.), which proposed that of the seats allotted to Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab and Bihar, one in each Province should be reserved to women. (Hear, hear). Election would be through the Provincial Upper House. The Government accepted the sense of Miss Ward's amendment, but would like a further opportunity of considering the exact wording of it.

With regard to the representation of labour, the Government had from the beginning decreed that there should be no special representation of interests as such in the Council of State, and it would be impossible for them to depart from that principle. There would be a rise in the Lower House to a total of nine seats for Labour, which was a great advance. In regard to the Council of State, the Government had looked closely into the justice of the Labour claim. They thought that there would be Labour legislation at the Centre, and they were prepared further to stress this point in instructing the Governor-General in using his nominations. Labour would be able to rely on certain nominations of the Governor-General.

After debate, the amendment was negatived by 257 votes to 50—Government majority, 207.

Miss Ward (Wallsend, U.), moved her amendment to the effect "that of the seats allotted to Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab and Bihar, one in each Province shall be reserved to women."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Butler moved an amendment making it clear that Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Indian Christians would not be entitled to vote for the election of members to fill the general seats.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Butler moved a further amendment, which was also agreed to, providing for the filling of a gap in the Bill in connexion with the problem of the dissolution and reconstruction of Provincial electoral colleges and vacancies which might arise in their membership.

Lieut.-Col. Applin (Enfield, U.) moved the following amendment which was agreed to:—

"A European" means a person whose father and any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is of European race and who is not a native of India as defined in section six of the Government of India Act, 1870;

"An Anglo-India" means a person whose father or any of whose male progenitors in the male line is of European race but who is a native of India as defined in the said section six.

The following amendment, moved by Sir T. Inskip, Attorney-General (Fareham, U.), was agreed to:—

"An Indian-Christian" means a person who professes any form of the Christian religion and is not a European or an Anglo-Indian.

The Schedule as amended was carried by 148 votes to 59—Government majority, 89.

THE POONA PACT

Women And Social Services

The Speaker took the Chair at 11 o'clock on Friday, May 10.

The House again went into Committee on the Government of India Bill, Sir D. Herbert, Chairman of Committees (Watford, U.), in the chair.

Debate was resumed on a Government amendment to Schedule 5 (Composition of Provincial Legislatures), providing that in a Province in which any general seats were reserved for members of the Schedule Class all members of those castes who were qualified voters in a constituency in which any seat was so reserved should be entitled to take part in a primary election held to elect four candidates for each seat so reserved, and no member of those castes not elected as a candidate at such an election should be qualified to hold (a) a seat so reserved in that constituency; (b) if it was so prescribed as respects that Province, any seat in that constituency.

Sir H. Page Croft (Bournemouth, U.), said that the new Constitution was being built on the volcanic soil of communal strife in India. It was vital when the scheme emerged that it should be as fair as possible to minorities. Many hon. members felt that the democratic form of government they were hoping to see evolve was not compatible with the communal division of electors and legislators. That was why they felt that the scheme would almost inevitably break down and have to be replaced. The communal award had not given satisfaction in India. Mr. Gandhi had devised, with some of the Hindu leaders, the Poona Pact, the idea of which was ostensibly to give the depressed classes a much greater representation, but the effect of which would actually be to bring their representatives under the permanent bondage of Congress leadership.

Congress hoped to secure almost the whole of the 148 seats for depressed class representatives instead of the very few, or possibly none, of the 71 under the communal award. That was the effect of the Poona Pact. It would be wiser to revert from this pact, which nobody in this country heard about until Mr. Gandhi's ingenious manoeuvre, back to the communal award. Under the pact the depressed classes would be deprived of that very freedom which it was hoped would be given to them.

OPPOSITION VIEW.

Mr. Attlee (Limehouse, Lab.) said that the question was as to how best they were to advance the interests of the depressed classes. There was something to be said for putting them in a position where they would coalesce with other minorities. On the other hand, it might be said that it was better that the members of the depressed classes should

(Continued on page 6).

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DIE-HARD DEBATE ON POONA PACT

(Continued from page 5.)

gradually grow more influential within the Hindu community. The disabilities of the depressed classes were social, everyday disabilities, and the change that was wanted was much more a social and economic change than a political change. On the whole there was a distinct advantage in not absolutely segregating the depressed classes. (Hear, hear). With regard to what Sir H. Page Croft had said, no one could deny that Mr. Gandhi had over and over again estranged important elements in the Hindu world by the way he had stood up for the depressed classes. (Hear, hear).

Mr. I. Foot (Bodmin, L.) said that no one, looking at the Poona Pact in this country, would say that it was an ideal arrangement, but they were writing on a slate which had been scribbled over for generations and they had the difficulty of the communal award. Before Sir H. Page Croft and his friends were entitled to say that the Poona Pact was a further disablity to the depressed classes they ought to produce some evidence, and so far the evidence had simply been concocted in their own imaginations. It was extremely important that the representations of the depressed classes should be considered.

The Poona Pact need not be defended in its detail, but if the Committee tore up the Poona Pact hon. members would be creating 10 difficulties for one which they solved. The Committee was being invited to do something on this amendment which would throw the whole of this situation in India into confusion and delay. He invited hon. members to oppose the amendment and to stand by this arrangement, which was the only thing that kept together at present the conflicting elements of Indian political life.

Mr. A. A. Somerville (Windsor, U.) said that it was a peculiar position that the House of Commons, which was supposed to be going to do the best thing for India, should be asked to adopt deliberately what was evidently not the best thing for the Indian community. He regretted this surrender on the part of the Government, and it was on a par with a good many other matters that had occurred in connexion with the Bill.

Mr. Molson (Doncaster, U.) said that from the beginning the Government had taken the view that the communal question was a matter which should be settled by the different Indian communities. He could not see how the Government could have done otherwise than to agree to accept the Poona Pact.

"NOT A FREE SETTLEMENT"

The Duchess of Atholl (Kinross and West Perth, U.) said that it was quite impossible to regard the Poona Pact as a free settlement between freely negotiating parties. It was very important that the Imperial Parliament, in handing over these powers to India and in endeavouring to ensure proper representation of all important communities, should not agree to something which she regarded as a delusion and which would not offer to the scheduled castes what it appeared to do.

Sir A. Knox (Wycombe, U.) appealed to the Government before it was too late to do all they could to prevent the Poona Pact being carried into effect.

Lieut.-Col. Applin (Enfield, U.) said that the Poona Pact was not a pact at all in reality, or a bargain made as we understood it. It came through Gandhi, who had a cloak of holiness over him and spoke as a prophet. Gandhi not only had the whole power of Hinduism behind him but the whole power of the British Raj.

Sir W. Smiles (Blackburn, U.) asked the Under-Secretary if he thought that the depressed classes would be as fairly represented by means of two elections as by means of one. They had not the money to bear the cost of two elections.

Sir B. Peto (Barnstaple, U.) asked whether the Government would consider withdrawing the present proposal and giving the depressed classes some further number of representatives, and doing away with the complication of double elections which were regarded as an insuperable bar to the proper representation of the depressed classes.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. Butler, Under-Secretary to the India Office (Saffron Walden, U.), said that in question arising out of the communal award H. M. Government were bound by the conditions laid down in that award. It was stated in the award that if the communities concerned came to an agreement which the Government thought was one upon which an amendment should be made, the Government would then take steps to amend the original award. That was how the decision to amend the award arose, and how any future decision to amend it must arise. This was the first attempt to come to an agreement which was regarded by the Government as a suitable agreement to approve.

It would be wrong, on the first occasion when agreement was attempted between the caste Hindus and the depressed classes, if it were to be rejected out of hand. Some hon. members had exaggerated the strength of feeling against the Poona Pact in India. There were particular advantages in the method of joint election.

Colonel Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Ind.) said that the Under-Secretary was not submitting the Poona Pact to the Committee, but was dictating to hon. members what they should do.

AN INEFFECTIVE DIVISION

The Committee divided and when the tellers appeared at the Clerk's table, the Chairman said:—Owing, as I believe, to a slight defect in the mechanism of the clock, the doors were locked too early. I think the proper thing in the circumstances is to commence the division over again from the point "Clear the lobbies." (Laughter and cheers).

A second division was thereupon called and the amendment was agreed to by 152 votes to 35—Government majority, 117.

Miss Rathbone (English Universities, Ind.) moved the first of a series of amendments with the object, she said, of increasing the number of reserved seats allotted to women in Bengal, Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province. Under the Bill, it was proposed to reserve only five seats for women in Bengal, out of 270. Bengal was not only the largest province of India, but nearly every evil which affected women and which cut at the vitality of the whole race was at its worst there. Tuberculosis claimed among its victims five girls between the ages of 15 and 20 for every one boy. Prostitution was widespread and also, it was alleged, the corruption of the police in dealing with it. She therefore asked for seven women representatives instead of five.

Assam was at present only allotted one woman representative out of an Assembly of 110. It ought to have at least two women representatives, for there was no other Indian province with such a large proportion of women workers. In the tea gardens there were nearly as many women workers as men. She also asked for two women representatives in the Assembly of the North-West Frontier Province, where at present no seats at all were allotted to women. The backwardness of the North-West Frontier was just the reason why women representatives were needed, in order that they might fight the mischievous custom of 'purdah.' The amendment would not upset the communal award.

The Duchess of Atholl paid a tribute to Miss Rathbone's work for the women of India. She said that the reasons which Miss Rathbone had given for a larger representation of women in Bengal were very cogent. The Indian Provincial Assemblies were going to deal with matters, such as health and the education of girls, on which women had something very definite to contribute.

SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE EAST.

Miss Horsbrugh (Dundee, U.) supported the amendment. She said that as a delegate to the League of Nations Assembly and as one working on a committee dealing with the social services, she had had brought to her notice the work done in the East in connexion with those services. Anyboy who had read the report which was submitted to the Assembly last year would have realized the enormous efforts which had been made to deal with the question of prostitution and the traffic in women and children. The report pointed out the necessity for more women workers to deal with these subjects. All the conversations she had had with people from India had brought out the necessity for women taking their part in this work, and their willingness to do so.

Mr. Butler said that with regard to the general problem of the future of women in India the Government were very sympathetic indeed. The questions of social reform and the part which women would play in India's future were absolutely vital. One of the reasons why the Government thought the Bill was so good was because it would give still further opportunity to the people and the women of India to tackle social questions. Not only had the Government shown their sympathy by the concession they had recently made, but on the advice of the Joint Select Committee, they had toned up the franchise for women in the Bill, with the result that women would be as fully represented as conditions allowed—although not as fully perhaps as the Government would like—in the great body of electors.

BASIS OF ALLOCATION

The Government had taken very great trouble in allocating the seats to women, and in deciding on the basis of that allocation. Miss Rathbone had said that she thought her proposal, if carried, would not alter the communal award, but she must have sufficient knowledge of the communal award to realize that any alteration in the allocation of the seats would very often be likely to cause a complete flare-up in the Provinces concerned. Although her proposal to remove one seat from those allocated to Hindus and one from those allocated to Moslems in Bengal and give them to women appeared, at first sight, fair and reasonable, the Government were assured that it would really end by doing the cause of women more harm than good. To remove those two seats from the people to whom they had been allocated would at once alienate them, would arouse suspicion of our intentions, and would do the cause of women in that Province no good.

In the case of Assam, the general attitude towards the emancipation of women and their representation in the Legislature was not as advanced as in some parts of India. The Government were informed that it would be inadvisable to concede the extra seat here. In the North-West Frontier Province it might at first seem hard that there were no women representatives in the Legislature. When he was there he was brought up against the antipathy in that Province to an immediate granting of the franchise to women. It was alien to their social customs and would be likely, he was informed, to create a great deal of trouble. To reserve two seats in response to the request made would be inexpedient and would be rushing in where angels feared to tread. It would do great harm to the cause of women.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

The fifth schedule, as amended, was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND JUBILEE

Bishops On Foreign Propagation Of The Gospel

LONDON (By Air Mail).

There was a large gathering at the Albert Hall on Friday (May 10) night when a missionary demonstration was held by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Bishop of Guildford, who presided, said that there was no one who would not see a great purpose in the consecration of their services in the Jubilee Week. As loyal subjects they all remembered with gratitude the great personal example of His Majesty, and, rejoicing in the demonstrations of devotion, love, and loyalty they felt hat what hey were doing that night was part and parcel of that devotion and purpose.

A speaker from a mission field in India said that it might have been noticed that on the previous day in his speech the King made a special reference to India. A tremendous responsibility would be laid on the Christians of India in the years that lay ahead. They should keep the thought of that responsibility of the whole Church of India constantly with them. It would be a satisfactory celebration of the Jubilee year if they raised a record sum to strengthen the life of the Christain Church in all parts f H. M. Dominions.

Miss C.M. Edwards, of Hubli India said that the education of the women of India, largely through the mission schools, had resulted in their influence being used to pull even more than their weight on the path of progress, where previously that influence had been of a retrograde character.

Bishop Paget, of Southern Rhodesia, and Bishop J. Daly, of Gambia and the Rio Pongas, also addressed the gathering on the work of the society, which, it was urged, was greatly restricted by lack of funds.

AUTOMATIC PHONES IN TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail.)

In a few weeks automatic telephones will be introduced in Trivandrum. A start will be made with a certain number of connections, but it would only be in the natural course of development if the Trivandrum telephone system switched on the automatic system in a few years' time. Work of the introduction of the new telephones has already been taken in hand.

Up to the end of 1933-34 Trivandrum had spent on the telephone system a sum of Rs. 1,22,000. The system had 157 subscribers and 83 extensions with 180 miles of overhead lines.—A.P.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

(Continued From page 8.)

conception was consequently held to be of immense advantage particularly for preserving political connection with countries like India. In such a background, suspicion is unavoidable that the Powers-that-be were apt to utilise these celebrations for political ends and sought to magnify their importance and scope for imperialist purposes. The object was to show the world how mighty and powerful the Empire is and how contented even its subject-people are. All these may be legitimate purposes from the imperial angle but it is absurd to pretend that they have nothing to do with politics.

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Amongst thousands and thousands of our European customers in this country, residing in all towns from North to South and East to West, there are thousands having enough discrimination to stick only to our Nos. I & II soaps.

These soaps are also largely used in England and several countries on the European continent.

These soaps although higher in prices will be found ultimately to be nearly as cheap as our other qualities. It is very natural that preference should be given by discriminating users to these qualities as they are loaded with extract of benzoin and a few other medicaments known to skin doctors for their beneficial effect on the skin, and on the strength of these, these soaps have secured very high testimonials from English, French, German and other scientists.

Factory: GODREJ SOAPS LTD.,
DeLisle Road, BOMBAY, 11.

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Nadirshaw Printer & Co.
121, Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY, 1.

ENTERING 8th WEEK TO-MORROW
5-15; 8 & 10-45
FEROZE DASTUR
SHARIFA
M. MOHMAD
SUPER TALKIES
Charni Road Junc.

THOUSANDS HAVE SEEN IT.
THOUSANDS ARE SEEING IT.
WADIA'S
Noor-e-Yaman
Director:
J. B. H. WADIA, M.A.LL.B.
TAKE IT FROM US
YOU SHOULD NEVER MISS A PICTURE LIKE THIS

PLUCKED STUDENTS TAKE OWN LIVES

Unusually Large Number Of Suicides Reported From Lahore

LAHORE (By Mail)

There has been an unusually large number of suicides among students this year following the recent university examinations.

The day following the declaration of the matriculation result at Amritsar, the son of a sub-inspector of police who had failed in the examination shot himself dead with his father's revolver. A couple of days later another similar tragedy occurred at Jullunder in which the son of an Inspector of Police died, though by less violent means. Still another fatality was also reported from Jullunder attributed to failure in an examination.

A young man of Dehra Ismail Khan disappeared from his home on learning that he had failed.

Two unfortunate candidates made attempts on their lives in Lahore by taking mercury. In one case, an intermediate class studies. He too swallowed mercamination hall convinced that he was going to fail and took a lethal dose of mercury. He died in hospital eight days later.

In the second case of a young student was reprimanded by his sister that he was paying the penalty of having neglected his student came home from the excury and has been admitted into hospital.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Of the seven candidates, who submitted their nomination papers for election to the Assembly in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who is at present a state prisoner in Kurseong, five, including three members of the last Assembly, have withdrawn leaving Mr. Nirmal Chunder and Mr. Rajendra Singhjee in the field. Mr. Chunder who is also an ex-M.L.A. is a nominee of the Congress Nationalist Party. —A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 4, 1991.
Muslim: Safar 17, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 17, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.
High Tide: 1-57, 15-01.
Low Tide: 8-00. 21-09.

'C' WARD DT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

More than 2,000 Congress members have been enrolled by the 'C' Ward District Congress Committee.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Harikatha Kalakshepam on 'Kaikeyi Rama Samvadham' by Brahmasri S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar of Kumbakonam at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

The South Indian Association will stage "Lilavathi-Sulochana" by Rao Bahadur P. Sambandam of Madras, in Tamil, at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Saturday the 1st June 1935 at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. R.D. Karmarkar of Karachi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Science of Healing."

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA (BOMBAY)

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes: The members of the Pracharak Bhratri Mandal are requested to meet at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnum Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH!
UNITED ARTISTS' Colossal Production
THE MIGHTY BARNUM
WITH
WALLACE BEERY
and his
BEARDED LADY—JUMBO—THE CARDIFF GIANT—JENNY LIND—GEN. & Mrs. TOM THUMB, etc.
Also Complete Record of
THE CUP FINAL

KRISHNA
TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.
Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS 3rd WEEK
SHALINI'S Picture Celestial
"USHA"
The Immortal Sweet Love-Story from "Mahabharat"
Directed by BABURAO PAINTER
Music by GOVINDRAO TEMBE
Featuring: USHA DEVI and RATNAPRABHA
Direction: Western India Theatres, Ltd.

MINERVA
TALKIES, Lamington Road.
Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.
6th DEMAND Week!
PRABHAT'S Musical Super
'CHANDRASENA'
चंद्रसेना
Artistic Dances! Sweetest Songs!!
A Golden Legend from 'Ramayan'

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music (Hindustani Records.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. A Columbia Programme. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. European Programme Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Instrumental Solos (A Recorded Programme). 7-0 p.m. Light Music By Mahomed Hussein. 8-0 p.m. Interval. Indian Programme: 8-30 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-45 p.m. "Current Topics" By Charles Harme. 10-0 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11-0 p.m. God save the King Emperor close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Pianoforte Recital by Berkeley Mason. 7-45 p.m. A Programme by the Staithes Fisher Lads' Choir. At the Pianoforte, Lilian Verrill. Compre, A.S. Empleby. 8-15 p.m. A view of the Engineering and Hardware Section of the British Industries Fair held at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, by the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. 8-30 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. Leader, Bertram Lewis. Conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion Bournemouth. 9-15 p.m. "More Trunk Calls" Musical Telephun on Light Lines. Presented by Nancy Logan with original music by Norman Hackforth. The cast includes: Nancy Logan, Girvan Dundas, Glenda Chappelle, Vincent Lawson, Edward Cooper, Norman Hackforth, and May, June and Julie. Produced by Cecil Madden. 10 p.m. The News 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th inst, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th June.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo on May 19 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 23.

Clan Line Steamer "Clanenarray" arrived in London on 18th afternoon. Clan Line steamer "Clanmatheson" arrived at Suez on the 19th evening.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-I-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretary so as to reach by the 20th June 1935, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman, which will be supplied.

Five Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts, Arabic preferred), each of Rs. 10 per mensem; Two Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science) each of Rs. 15 per mensem; One Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science, Eng. etc.), of Rs. 12 per mensem; One Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students), of Rs. 11 per mensem; Two Sir Currimbhoy E. Bart. Scholarships, (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8 per mensem; One Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce), of Rs. 8 per mensem; One Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary), of Rs. 5 per mensem.

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Anything can happen and it does.
Also a Special Film of the JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN ENGLAND.

SIRDAR PATEL IN BOMBAY

Closeted With Local Leaders: Visit To Mrs. Kamala Nehru

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, at whose request Mahatma Gandhi is visiting Borsad arrived in Bombay this morning. He was closeted with the Congress workers of the city in the afternoon.

The Sirdar will be seeing Mrs. Kamala Nehru and will accompany Mahatma Gandhi to Borsad and take him round the plague stricken area.

SECOND L. C. P. S. EXAM. RESULTS

Out of 190 students who appeared at the Second L.C.P.S. Examination held in April 1935, the following 62 have passed:—

Miss Cynthia Almeida S. L. Bhatia, C. R. Bhatnagar C. N. Bhatt, M. K. Buch, P. K. Chawhan, K. R. Dave, K. B. Desai, V. M. Desai, Miss Rupvati Anandrao Dhurandhar, B. C. Doraiswamy, B. M. Gadre, B. S. Ghatnatti, Miss Devi Jiwatram Gidwaney, Miss Kamal Damodar Gokhale, A. N. Gulati, A. S. Jagdale, S. M. Jani, K. K. Joshi, K. G. Kale, M. S. Kantak, P. J. Kapadia, L. M. Kulkarni, S. H. Kulkarni, M. D. Lele, P. V. Malhotra, B. S. Mathur, B. S. Mehta, Miss Shakuntala Sitaram Mirashi, Miss Sati Sriwaram Mirchandani, V. G. Muzumdar, M. S. Nadkarni, M. T. Nangrani, Miss Baban Ramkrishna Ocak, K. S. Parikh, A. D. Patel, I. H. Pathak, K. B. Patil, D R Patwardhan, J. B. Penkar, V. N. Prabhu, P. P. Ranadive, S. P. Redkar, J. S. Saluja, Miss Vatsala Anandrav Satralker, J. K. Shah, G. N. Shahani, M. R. Sharma, S. R. Sharma, A. S. Shet, Miss Lila Vasudeo Sirsat S. N. Sodah, M. S. A. Solangi, M. D. Sule, Miss Kishni Assudomal Thadani, H. J. Thakur, J. M. Trivedi, R. R. Trivedi, G. S. Upadhyaya, P. S. Valdya, D. M. Vasavada, S. G. Vyas.

The following unsuccessful candidates are permitted to keep terms for the Final L.C.P.S. Examination:—Nos. 87 and 98.

Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder Prize in Physiology has been awarded to Mr. Parmanad Vishandas Malhotra of the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind).

SILVER JUBILEE COMMITTEE

Grant For Sweets To Children

The last meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, Bombay, was held at their office on Tuesday evening, Khan Bahadur B. D. Cooper presiding, when an amount of Rs. 12,500 was granted for the distribution of sweets to about 134,000 children of the City.

OVER 8 LAKHS

According to the latest list of donations, issued by the Honorary Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Celebrations Fund, the total amount collected from the districts is Rs. 3,78,193-4-9, and that collected from the City of Bombay is 4,40,674-14-1. Thus the grand total amounts to Rs. 8,18,868-2-10.

SOUTH INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY

The South Indians' Welfare Society's School is a Primary School recognized and aided by the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality. It is located in Wadke House in Lady Hardinge Road B. B. and C. I. Matunga. Instruction is imparted through the medium of the mother tongue of students with English as a compulsory subject even from the Infant Class.

The rates of fees are fixed so low that even the very poor parents must be able to give their children the best education possible. The rates are Rs. 1, 1-8-0, 2-0-0 and 2-8-0 for the Infant, Preparatory, First and Second Standards respectively. Individual attention to students is the feature of the school. The following extract from the report on the inspection of the school by the Superintendent of the Aided Schools of Bombay speaks for itself:—

"A School newly started to serve the South Indian Community of the locality with a commendable record of progress both in the number of pupils and the quality of instruction. x x x x . The work on the whole was found to be on a fairly high level of merit."

The school re-opens after the summer vacation on Wednesday the 5th June 1935. Applications for new admissions must be made to the Headmaster on or before the 1st June 1935.

Evidence In "Enticement" Case

Girl Relates Story Of Her First Elopement In Court

How she came to know the accused and the story of her first elopement with him to Bangalore in November 1933 were narrated by Mrs. Ranganayaki, the Madras Advocate's daughter, when the further hearing of the "enticement" case, in which Mr. R. N. Kapoor, is charged with enticement and detention of a married girl (Ranganayaki), was resumed by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Tuesday.

Court: How many letters did you receive from the accused altogether?—More than were found in my trunk.

Court: What did you do with them?—Some I destroyed; some were kept in my trunk, and some were sent back to him.

Court: How did you get these letters?—Through our female servant. I also sent my replies through her.

Court: How many replies would you have sent?—To almost all the letters written by him.

Some of the letters, tendered as exhibits in the court were shown to the witness and were identified by her.

PONDICHERY INCIDENT.

Shown another exhibit, witness said that it was a statement before the Commissioner of Police, Madras, signed by her at home before her father.

Court: It refers to what?—To Pondichery incident.

Court: Of what incident?—Of going away.

Court: With whom?—With Doss.

Court: Why did you go with him?—Because we were not treated well at home.

Continuing, the witness stated that her husband did not make any efforts to get her back after her return to her father's house.

Court: Are you willing to go to him?—I was willing before I met the accused.

FIRST MEETING.

Court: When did you make his acquaintance?—In October 1933.

Court: Was he introduced to you?—We just met each other on the road; we were neighbours.

Court: When you first met each other, who spoke first?—I spoke to him.

Witness added that the accused came to her father's house once or twice before she actually met him, but she did not know why he came there.

"TURNED OUT."

Continuing, the witness said that her father-in-law passed away in February 1934 and she, with her father, mother and brother paid a condolence visit to her husband, but they were turned out. Witness, however, wrote a condolence letter to her husband as was dictated by her father, even before they started for her husband's place.

Relating what had happened in November, 1933, witness said that accused and herself went to Bangalore together in the former's motor car. Then her father and her brother were away from Madras. Accused and herself lived for five days in a boarding house at Bangalore.

Court: Yourself and accused lived like husband and wife at Bangalore?—Yes.

As to why she came back from Bangalore, witness stated that her father, who came there to take her back, assured her that she would be allowed to stay with the accused.

Court: Did you believe your father?—Yes.

Further hearing of the case is adjourned to Thursday.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the Complainant and Mr. A. K. Gadkari assisted by Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar appeared for the accused.

To-day's Prayer Meeting At Congress House

B. P. C. C. APPEALS FOR PEACEFUL AND DISCIPLINED BEHAVIOUR

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following communique in regard to the Public Prayer arrangements at the Congress House this evening.

The prayer will begin precisely at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Congress House.

Loud speaker arrangements have been brought to a perfection where it is made possible for about 25,000 people to listen to Gandhiji if only they maintain silence. The whole of the Congress compound, the terraces of various buildings in the compound Jinnah Hall, part of the Vithalbhai Patel Road in front of the Congress House and part of Proctor Road adjoining the Congress House will be used to accommodate listeners.

All people getting entrance to the Congress compound will have to peacefully squat on the ground.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LADIES.

The central portion of the spacious Congress compound will be reserved for ladies. To this special enclosure they will be allowed by the first gate in Proctor Road. No permit cards are issued to ladies since arrangements have been made to accommodate a large number of them in the compound.

The holders of special permit cards will enter the compound by the entrance in Vithalbhai Patel Road next to Jinnah Hall. They will have to pass through the gangway of the main building to get entrance to their appointed enclosures. Card holders will have to be in their places before 6 p.m. or else it will be difficult for them to reach their seats through the crowd.

DAIS FOR GANDHIJI.

Gandhiji will be seated on a special raised dais about 15 feet high and it will be possible to have his "darshan" even from the adjoining streets.

Press representatives will be given special permits and these can be had at the Congress House between 8 a.m. (S. T.), and 3 p.m. (S. T.).

We are conscious of the fact that in spite of the elaborate arrangements that we are making, many will have to go back disappointed for want of even standing room. This is inevitable. We have got to make the best of the opportunity that has come in our way, and we earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to help us in making the function a great success. Above all we must take care to see that no annoyance is caused to Gandhiji.

Volunteers should present themselves at the Congress House at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to take up their duties.

CASE AGAINST LABOUR LEADER

Defence Contention

"Ostensibly with the intention of helping the families and dependents of the detenus, but in fact intended to bring Government into contempt and hatred". This was the contention urged by the Public Prosecution, on the speech delivered by Bhaviaji Kulkarni, a labour leader, at the meeting organised by the Congress Socialist Party to observe the All-India Detenue Day; when Sir Hormuzdiar P Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the rearing of the case on Tuesday, in which Kulkarni is charged with having delivered a seditious speech.

'DEFENCE CONTENTION

Mr. R. B. Godambe, defending the accused urged that the main theme of the speech was to help the families and dependents of the detenus. There was also a clear indication in the speech that the accused was not in favour of the methods employed in Bengal, which clearly showed that the speech was not intended to cause disaffection or bring Government into contempt or hatred.

Further, the accused entertained the hope that a general amnesty would be declared during the King's Silver Jubilee celebrations, and that all political prisoners would receive the benefit of it. If it was the intention of the accused to bring Government into hatred, then he would not ask or entertain hopes of amnesty..

The Magistrate reserved passing orders to Tuesday next.

Deputation To Rajen Babu

Sardar Thaman Singh writes:,

A branch of the 'Sikh Political Party'—recently started in the Punjab has been formed in Bombay by the Sikh Congress workers to further the Congress programme.

With a view to seek advice and guidance, a deputation on its behalf will wait on the Congress President, when he arrives in Bombay.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Child & The Future

The future of the child is the greatest concern of the parent. All modern facilities for the growth and general well-being are being utilised by almost all well-meaning parents in the interests of the future generation. Whatever the future may hold, there is no denying the fact that nothing can be of greater assistance to the child than a sound education and a firm financial foundation for his career after he comes of age. Most parents are willing to do what they can within their means to provide for their children; but the question of cost often deters many from doing as much as they like to do.

The institution of life assurance provides suitable solution. By encouraging the habit of saving regularly though to a small amount, spread over a period in which the parent can save without much strain on his resources, with the usual assistance and protection by means of a suitable life policy, the future of many a child can be brightened.

A Useful Brochure

The National Insurance Company have, in this connection, issued a valuable brochure on this aspect of insurance. The booklet is a carefully written little treatise on the benefits accruing to children from the various policies which have, from time to time, been brought forth for the purpose by the Company after considerable experience.

The general impression received from a perusal of the booklet is that the Company have tried to help the policy-holder to attain his object in the best possible way.

Some other insurance companies have also got similar schemes and the publication, in one booklet, of all such schemes, would be a great boon to many parents.

The booklet, "The Child and the Future" ought to be read by every parent, and in particular, the Child's Deferred Assurance deserves attention. The parent as guarantee effects a policy on behalf of the child which, however, does not take effect until the child attains the age of 21. Prior to this, the contract resembles the savings bank operation and in the event of the death of the child the money paid as premia will be returned. After 21 years, the child is entitled to full rights of the policy which becomes operative like the ordinary policy, the sum assured being payable at death.

KURLA CHURCH DISPUTE

Evidence On The Point Of Constitution

(From Our Correspondent),
KURLA, May 21.

Mr. C. Walton, an ex-warden, who was examined as a court witness, gave evidence with regard to the constitution at present followed by the Holy Cross Church at Kurla, when the inquiry into the dispute between the acting vicar along with "new wardens" and the ex-wardens headed by Mr. Walton came up for hearing before Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate, on Monday last.

Mr. P. N. Godinho with Mr. F. D'Souza appeared for the acting Vicar's party, and Mr. M. M. Karbhari with Mr. P. P. Tamhane for Mr. Walton and others.

Having heard arguments on the preliminary issue of the likelihood of the breach of the peace at the previous hearing, the Magistrate came to the conclusion on Monday that the recording of evidence on the point of the constitution of the Holy Cross Church at Kurla was necessary for the proper decision of the inquiry.

Both the contestant parties made applications that the matter be decided on the strength of the written statements, but the Court expressed its desire to examine witnesses on the point of constitution (referred to in the written statements).

ASSETS OF CHURCH.

Examined by Mr. Karbhari, C. Walton stated that the assets of the Church were about two lakhs. The movables were kept in the Church safe, having three separate keys remaining with the office-bearers. The safe would not open, unless all the three keys were used together. The duplicate keys were with witness and another with warden Mr. Pereira. The third duplicate key, which remained with the then Vicar Father Monteiro, was reported to have been lost.

After the witness was cross-examined the hearing was adjourned to May 23 for examination of Father Monteiro. Belfry case will also be heard on that day.

Suburban District School Board Elections

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala presided over a special meeting of the District Local Board held at Andhri on the 18th instant for holding elections to the New School Board of the District. The following were declared duly elected:—

GENERAL SEATS

(1) Chunilal D. Barfivala, (2) Shantaram N. Patil, (3) S. S. Naik and (4) V. N. Purav.

SPECIAL SEATS

(1) Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, (2) Miss B. S. Naik, (3) Messrs. J. G. Simms, (4) M. A. Joshi, (5) Ismail K. Peeradina, (6) J. S. Kapadia, (7) D. T. Kardak and (8) Daji Bhan Patil.

The election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the School Board will be held after Government nominations are out. It appears that Mr. Barfivala and his friends have put Mr. Shantaram N. Patil for the Chairman of the School Board. It is, therefore, practically certain that Mr. Shantaram Patil will be elected Chairman.

FLYING RECORD FOR INDIA

Pilot Instructor Makes 1,400 Miles In 11 Hours And 10 Minutes

MADRAS, May 21.

Flying record for India was established by Mr. Everett, pilot instructor of the Madras Flying Club, who flew from Karachi to Madras, a distance of 1,400 miles, in 11 hours and 10 minutes of flying time.—A. P.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SENSATIONAL . . DRAMATIC! EXCITING . . . ROMANTIC! A GRAND NEW SCREEN TEAM

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Friday Next
The Film of the Century
Les Miserables
Les Miserables
From VICTOR HUGO'S IMMORTAL CLASSIC
The Film is divided into two Epochs—it being impossible to condense so great a work into a short feature Film. The first Epoch gives you the Progress of Jean VALJEAN from a convict to a respectable and prominent citizen.
Each Epoch is absolutely complete in itself & covers two full hours show.
It's FRANCE'S First Contribution to the Indian Screen and we are proud to offer it to you.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1935

INDO-BURMA FINANCIAL RELATIONS

The Report is out, at last, of the Amery Tribunal, appointed to advise upon the financial adjustments between India and Burma, on the separation of the latter from the former. The published summary of the Report does not, indeed, show the full reasoning of the Tribunal,—in respect of which the Hon. Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member of the Government of India, had so grossly,—though, as he claimed, unintentionally,—misled the Assembly last March. In the absence of the full text of the Report, it would, of course, be impossible to criticise properly the recommendations of the Tribunal. For the purpose of the moment, however, it may be noted that the introductory note of the Secretary of State does not give the Government view, but simply states that the Tribunal's Report assesses factors, and makes recommendations as to the principles upon which and the methods by which they will be adjusted. This is, perhaps, no better than a mere eyewash for the Indian public, and a camouflage for the Assembly, which had been so grossly, if unintentionally as he said, misled by the Hon. Sir James Grigg, Finance Member of the Government of India. Having promised, on the floor of the House, that an opportunity would be provided for discussing in the Assembly the Report of the Tribunal before the Secretary of State presented his final recommendations to Parliament, it was, of course, inevitable for the Secretary of State to offer this compensation for having broken the promises made in the Assembly regarding the inclusion of Indians and Burmans on the personnel of the Tribunal. But whether in practice this pretence to consult the Assembly would amount to anything more than a most gigantic and unrelieved harlequinade remains to be seen. For the moment we can see no chance of an effective representation of the Indian case before final proposals are made to Parliament.

Non-Official Opinion Ignored

The actual recommendations of the Tribunal, seem to have been conceived in a somewhat narrow spirit: "to advise on the method whereby the assets and liabilities will be valued at the date of separation, and in what proportions the two new states should bear the burden of the excess of liabilities over assets". In this view of their duty, the Tribunal recommend: "The whole of the Assets and Liabilities of the present Central Government of India be valued on the lines we indicate hereafter: that the ascertained value of the assets be deducted from the liabilities, and the responsibility for the balance of liabilities be assigned to the two countries in the proportion or ratio to be determined by general consideration of their relative financial and economic situation." Not having the full text of the Report before us, we cannot comment upon the lines of valuation, which must necessarily form the kernel of the Report. But if the ratio of apportionment is to be determined by "general considerations of their relative financial and economic situation."—meaning thereby, presumably, the financial and economic situation of the two countries principally affected,—then, we fear, the door is left open wide to intensive and acrimonious bargaining, in which the weaker will have inevitably to go to the wall. And the "weaker" in such a case would not be the country physically or economically the smaller unit: it would rather be the unit whom Britain favours,—somewhat on the lines of the monkey in the classic fable arbitrating between two disputing cats. It was one of the happiest features of the debate in the Assembly, on the adjournment motion of Mr. Mathradas on this question, that Burmans and Indians of all shades voted solid on this point against the bungling but Hon. Sir James Grigg. In this latest device of British Im-

affording ample room for due consideration of financial and economic situation, we cannot but see a most astute manoeuvre to split the Indian and Burman ranks. The specific items in the Report are summarised, in the published outline, much too briefly to permit any intelligent or instructive commenting. The ultimate details are to be settled by yet another Committee, composed of two members of the Indian and one of the Burman service, —with an umpire to be appointed by the Secretary of State. We do not know when this endless procession of Committees and Tribunals and Conferences and consultations will end; but such as this, the latest promised specimen of that device, is, one cannot help noting that from this Committee also the non-official opinion is to be entirely excluded,—probably because the present Government of India singing their master's tune decline to entertain even the possibility of any knowledge, information, or wisdom being found anywhere in India except in the sacred arcana of the Civil Service

Assembly's Duty

The Report of the Tribunal, further, seeks to correct a possible injustice, as envisaged in section 425 of the Government of India Bill now before Parliament. That Section lays it down:—"Whereas it may appear that the distribution of property and liabilities effected by this Act as between India and Burma may result in an undue burden on the revenues of the Federation, His Majesty in Council may, if he thinks it just so to do, make provision for the payment to the revenues of the Federation out of the revenues of Burma, and for the charging on the revenues of Burma, of such periodical or other sums as may appear to him to be proper." The summary before us does not make it clear how this charging upon the revenues of Burma of sums found due to India will be made; nor what guarantees, if any, would be provided for the regular and punctual discharge of this obligation by the Government of separated Burma. The Report simply contents itself with the observation, given expressly as an illustration, not as a definite calculation:—"Illustrating the application of the principles, taking the figures up to the year ending March, 1933, the Tribunal declares that on the basis of 3 1|2 p.c. interest, Burma would pay India Rs. 2,35,46,000 annually for 45 years to redeem principal and interest." This, indeed, would not, presumably, be the total liability of separated Burma "vis-a-vis" India, since it does not include the Pensions Liability for the Central and local services now debitable to the Burman exchequer. That liability was computed, in the Howard-Nixon Report, by the representative of the Indian Government, as something like 105 lakhs per annum, progressively diminishing. As the Tribunal appears to incline to the Nixon rather than to the Howard view of this problem, it is reasonable to hold that the liability of Burma on this account would be considerably greater than what Sir Henry Howard computed. But even in the estimate of the Debt liability, we very much doubt if the Tribunal has included all the items, and each properly and fully, which constitute the Public Debt of India, that needs to be justly apportioned on the separation of these two units. Not only was the Howard-Nixon report very likely the basis for this Tribunal, defective and slovenly so far as proper inclusion of all the relevant items was concerned; there is the fundamental inability of such investigators to consider items, like the cost of the conquest of Burma, or the amount paid out of the central Indian revenues to make good the deficit in the local administration of Burma from 1886 to 1920, both inclusive; or Burma's share in the war gift of £150 million. These items would aggregate very large sums,—not less than 30 or 40 crores if properly calculated; and we cannot but question if the above figure of 235-1|2 lakhs per annum, payable by Burma for 45 years would at 3-1|2 per cent really include all items, which mere justice would demand should be included. The Tribunal, again, have assessed Burma's share of the excess liabilities over assets including Pensions at 7-1|2 per cent; but the summary of the Report does not indicate on what calculation they arrived at this percentage. Did they consider the relative area of Burma, its population, or its wealth? Or did they consider the actual benefit derived by Burma from the lay-out of certain specific items of outlay, e.g. railway, harbour, roads, etc., making up the public debt of India, in order to arrive at this percentage? The Howard-Nixon Committee considered a basis of apportionment at 10 per cent equitable. What ground had the present Tribunal to depart from that basis? The summary does not say. If the Assembly desires really to direct the searchlight of informed criticism upon the Report, it would have to make special preparation. The Report would require to be thoroughly dissected and analysed and scrutinised by competent hands before any reliable judgment could be formed upon it. And that, in its turn would be quite apart from a proper consideration of the repercussions of separation in other aspects of Indian finance, like the customs and excise revenue; military burdens and other like non-productive services which had to be maintained at a higher pitch when Burma was with us than would be necessary when Burma is separated.

FISHING INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

An Appeal To Public

(BY M. M. BANAJI.)

I

Fishing is an art or "industrial art" the same as any other art. The term art is daily becoming more comprehensive and complicated and acquiring fresh and wider proportions though there are people who make fine distinctions and differentiate between art and art, art and science, or scientific art. Art and science and science and art are so closely and keenly united and interwoven that it is difficult for the ordinary uninquisitive eye to find out where the one begins and the other ends. There is no doubt that art brings to the surface skill and dexterity lying dormant. There can be no art without the employment of means to accomplish the desired end. Merely ploughing and plying in the good old sandy groove is not art.

People require fish and the bosom of the ocean contains plenty and to spare. Employ art which is nothing but the latest means and appliances and drag out the largest quantity for feeding the largest number. That is scientific art. Acquiring close intimacy with art and not disclosing or imparting it to others for practical purposes is talent wasted and frittered away. But few people on our side are aware that the art of fishing is scientifically developed and made a special subject of study in Europe, especially Britain.

Scientific Fishing

The Director of Industries has recently published a detailed report of industrial operations in different parts. The pursuit and development on scientific and artistic industrial bases of fishing industry in this city forms an integral part of the report.

Fishing industry was hitherto almost entirely in the hands of illiterate people who ploughed in shallow waters in short distances in ricketty and hoity-toity sail-boats or canoes. They could not venture out into deep waters at long distances. The Government of Sir Fredrick Sykes opened out a new era and added a new chapter in the history of fishing industry in this city by promoting and inculcating a knowledge of scientific fishing and research on the latest lines and lineaments adopted over the West. But it is such a pity that the educated classes or communities or those who call themselves educated instead of looking closely into and landing the weight of their valuable support hold back from the scientific development of the art and give it a quiet go-by. It is perhaps because the matter has not been given sufficient publicity.

At the suggestion of the Director's Department, Government gave orders for carrying out alterations and fitting up two old boats and for the construction of two new motor-boats which were afterwards named "The Lady Sykes," and "Sir Fredrick Sykes." Government

(Continued on page 10.)

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

Some Reflections

By GAGANVIHRI MEHTA.

The programme of functions to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's accession to the throne which is called the Jubilee (the word used in the Old Testament by the Almighty to Moses in connection with a fiftieth anniversary) is now over. There have been processions and parades, illuminations and fireworks to amuse and impress the masses, banquets and balls and receptions to gratify the classes, and feeding of the poor to salve our overburdened consciences Most people like an opportunity for enjoyment and pageantry and pomp especially when provided free of cost. To represent the vast crowds that came out in the streets of Calcutta or Bombay as being moved by any conscious purpose is obviously to misread crowd-psychology. But to describe these overcrowded streets and traffic-jams as overwhelming "manifestations of loyalty to the Empire" is merely foolish. The "Commonwealth of Nations", which still styles itself as "the British Empire," is an abstraction of which few from the surging crowds were aware. Analysing the psychological implications of constitutional monarchy, Prof. Graham Wallas has stated that "the first advantage of the monarch as symbol is that he requires no effort of the imagination; the words "British Commonwealth" have to be explained to a child of six and the sight of the King has not."

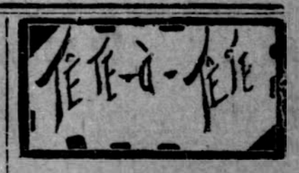
Crown And Politics

But this glorification of the Empire in the celebrations helps to clear the air. When we are bidden to rejoice and even rejoice overmuch in the midst of our poverty and unreleased detenus and political prisoners and the menace of an unwanted constitution, we are told that the Crown has no relation to politics. Yet Mr. Baldwin on the eve of the Jubilee declared that "the position of the Crown was a matter of most profound political interests and importance" and emphasized that the Empire is dependent on the Crown. And not without reason. It is not true, as Bagehot argued, that the Crown is "a dignified" and not "an efficient" part of the Constitution. Queen Victoria refused to act on the assumption that she was a mere figurehead of a "crowned republic" and insisted on having her own way more than once in the affairs of the nation. The Court policy in foreign affairs during the reign of Edward VII was, it is no secret, divergent at times from that of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. When the last war broke out, the Kaiser exclaimed "The dead Edward is stronger than the living I!". There was a large element of truth in it as the King's pro-French proclivities certainly influenced events. Not only have responsible British leaders and writers denied the supposed restrictions on royal power but in times of crisis, less responsible politicians have not been found wanting to use this power for opposing a parliamentary majority. Mr MacDonald brought about the National Government by the same device. Prof H. J. Laski has, in his admirable "The Constitution and the Crisis," shown how "the new Cabinet, in fact, was born of a Palace Revolution" and pointed out that the importance of the origin of the Government is none the less great because it has been so brilliantly concealed from the public. "Crown influence has", remarks Prof. Laski, "rarely exerted so profound an influence in modern times." To speak of the Crown being above politics is one of the shibboleths of British constitution to which tribute is most paid when it is least believed in. For although no one knows exactly the personal prerogative power of the Crown at any particular moment, everyone is certain that it exists and is exercised in a very real, if invisible, manner.

Monarchical Prestige Enhanced

Imperial development has, moreover, greatly enhanced monarchical prestige. Since the Imperial Conference of 1917, the Crown has been continually spoken of as "the great symbol of unity of the Empire" or the glittering emblem of our Imperial unity." Bagehot's psychological argument regarding the mystical value of the Crown has been constantly used to prove the vital importance of constitutional monarchy to the maintenance of imperial connection. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher in his 'Republican Tradition in Europe" says that "the taste for ritual, for playthings, for make-believe is deeply rooted in human nature" and that the colonists "are fascinated by the pomp of an ancient and dignified institution." The monarchical

(Continued on page 6).



Paris Dressmakers Perturbed
—Headline.

No. The Western eve has not gone back to the costumes and sartorial etiquette of Eve. The perturbation is due only to a strike of midinettes.

* * * *

The Commissioner of Police has constituted a committee of three Superintendents of the City Police with instructions "To consider and evolve the most satisfactory means of eradicating the present apathy of the lower ranks of the Force with regard to their every day duties."

We suppose the lower ranks of the force couldn't reciprocate the compliment by appointing, with similar terms of reference, a committee of three constables?

* * * *

Apropos of the Detenu Day, Rajen Babu is reported to have said that it was celebrated in order to give expression to the feelings of the people and urges the trial of the detenus in open court.

But he ought to know that the very fact of the people having given expression of their own feelings seals, in advance, the fate of the national demand for an open trial.

* * * *

Mr. N. M. Joshi says that there is nothing inherently wrong with Indian Labour.

If the implication is that every thing is ex-herently wrong with Indian, then Mr. H. P. Mody on behalf of the Employers must immediately file an energetic protest.

* * * *

Referring to rumours about him, our Simla correspondent says, "Sir N. N. Sircar's selection as the High Commissioner for India is no compliment to him."

But would it not be a compliment to those who make appointments to high posts? We, however, quite realise that his special talents are needed to quarrel with his countrymen.

* * * *

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has now decided not to go to England.

All's well that ends well by not beginning.

We heartily congratulate Panditji.

* * * *

Sardar Sardul Singh recalls Maulana Md. Ali's observation that Swaraj may mean anything but could never mean British Raj.

It is not yet known when the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League will hold a joint session to condemn Sardar Sardul Singh's historically correct statement as another instance of "Hindu" hostility to the rights and interests of "the Muslim Community."

* * * *

The British Cabinet's defence statement will be made to-day by Mr. Baldwin owing to the fact that Mr. MacDonald will be busy in far away Edinburgh in connection with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Unfortunately Mr. MacDonald will miss even the Cabinet meeting which will discuss Herr Hitler's speech.

All this is sad enough. But any way Mr. MacDonald has been spared thereby an undue strain on his eye sight. At least we hope so.

* * * *

The Deutsche Front, the pro-Nazi party in Czecho-Slovakia has, as a result of the general election, become the strongest numerical party in the Czech parliament.

Heil Hitler or heil Gobbels?

* * * *

It is reported from Colombo that in a recent case the magistrate, acquitting a man who was accused of wounding his mother-in-law with a knife, observed, "Mothers-in-law are a nuisance."

Our junior colleague is thinking of migrating to Colombo complete with his mother-in-law, immediately he has been acquired by one.

* * * *

Shoot!

"Are all the news-cameramen here?"

"Yes your honor."

"Lights O.K.?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Sound O.K.?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Good! Then let justice take its course."

Frankly Speaking

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS

The League Council which began its session on Monday was faced with two major problems. One it has already disposed of in characteristic fashion. It has adjourned—with a private sigh of thankfulness, we imagine—the consideration of the Gran Chaco dispute "in order to give the South American negotiations now proceeding, a chance of success," and we believe that it has done the right thing. The second problem is the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. It is significant that only a short while ago the League was studiously indifferent to the dispute. But the sudden interest displayed by France and Britain has been followed by a sudden awakening of the League, and now "the delegates feel that the situation cannot be allowed to drift." The situation that has been created is regarded as "grave and delicate". It is certainly grave. It has always been grave because one member of the League, supported and encouraged by a few others, has been openly bullying another member with the League refusing even to take note of appeals for justice and protection. And if the situation is "delicate" also, it is solely because the members of the League of Nations are either afraid of, or sympathetic towards, Italy although they know very well that she is to blame. Therein lies the misfortune of Abyssinia.

SHORT-LIVED OPTIMISM

Commenting on the optimism that was created in diplomatic circles by the Laval-Goering conversations and on the suggestion that Cracow might turn out to be a "second Thoiry," we doubted if all this was not too good to be true. Later reports would seem to dissipate optimism and confirm the doubt. While passing through Berlin, M. Laval was asked by Reuter if he would return for conversations with Herr Hitler. The answer was cryptic, but effective: "That is not bad for a false report." In addition to M. Laval's own declaration, German and French circles in Berlin have both coldly discountenanced the enthusiasm that originated at Cracow. So far, therefore, as the Franco-German position is concerned there is no change in the situation. But the centre of interest has shifted to Berlin owing to the important speech which Herr Hitler was to make last evening. That speech has quite naturally been awaited with tense suspense by the whole of Europe.

A CZECH SENSATION

Meanwhile a grave situation has arisen in Czecho-Slovakia. The Deutsche Front which is pro-German has been returned to Parliament as the largest single party. This is undoubtedly a feature of the general election which is both "sensational and unexpected." Looking to the continuous and firmly established popularity of the two principal figures in Czecho-Slovak politics, namely, President Masaryek and Doctor Benes, it is almost impossible to understand the causes leading to the success of the Deutsche Front in the absence of fuller details. But the problem is certainly serious externally as well as internationally. It threatens, indeed, a vital blow at the policy of encirclement of Germany which has been so laboriously organised by France and Russia. But we doubt if the danger will materialise. The very success of the Deutsche Front will, more likely than not, lead to the strengthening of the coalition through a closer collaboration of the other parties.

AERONAUTICAL ACADEMY

The scheme for an Indian Aeronautical Academy to be located in Delhi is taking a concrete shape, largely through co-operation between Capt. Eden, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in India, and the Bombay Flying Club. The Academy, it is stated, will concentrate on the higher training of the future aircraft operators of this country, and the various flying clubs in India are expected to co-operate in preparing and selecting students who will be capable of receiving advanced training. The success of the Academy, needless to say, will depend solely on the help—both in money and the right material—received from the flying clubs. In view of the importance of aviation,—both commercial and as an arm of national defence—and in view of the fact that Indian youths are enthusiastically "taking to air", we hope the proposed Academy will soon start work in right earnest. The organisers have the sympathy of every section of the public in their enterprise, if, of course, the dominant control in it is Indian.

WANTED POPULAR CONTROL

In this connection a Simla message states that the private company running the Academy will have a predominantly Indian directorate. We are glad to learn this. But in view of the fact that the tax-payer is to subsidise, morally and financially, the company and particularly in view of the fact that aviation is a matter of vital national importance it is very necessary that there should be specific provisions for continuous and close vigilance by, say, a representative body of M.L.A.'s over the Academy to which is to be entrusted the air future of this country. It is also necessary that some sort of popular control should be exercised over the right of the company and flying clubs to select students for training. This is possible only if the legislatures are effecively represented, through elected members, on the governing body of the Academy.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Harijan Movement And Hinduism

"We do not believe in the fear expressed by Sir Mahomed Iqbal as to atheism taking possession of the Indian mind. Hindu or Muslim, by the liberalising tendencies of modern reformist movements. It is acknowledged on all hands that Sikhism in the old days, the Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj and the several social reform movements of the present day have, instead of undermining the existence or the influence of Hinduism, have saved it from decay and petrification, and contributed largely to its revitalisation. The Harijan movement too will, in the long run, contribute to the solidarity of the Hindu society in spite of the anathemas of the present day Sanatanists.—"The Sind Observer."

Congress Is Not Capitalist

The strength of the Congress lies in the fact that it has never forgotten that consent is the greatest part of Government. The Congress is not capitalist; it can never be made into an agency for expropriation. That it has in its fold both the millionaire and the kisan, is its only claim to speak on behalf of India. Ever since the Congress resolved to enter the Councils to prevent their being prostituted, propagandists on behalf of the bureaucracy, have been trying to explain that there is nothing common between the Indian socialist and the Indian traders and industrialists. Their differences, as every true Indian knows, is a matter of eclectic political thinking. What they have in common is blood, which needs neither economics to explain nor self-interest to unite.—"Hindustan Times."

Ban On Bengal Press

The Government have not failed to realise that "support may have been given" to the "detenu day" movement "by persons whose motives are purely humanitarian and who have no sympathy whatsoever with terrorism"; and yet it has pleased them to ban all effective action on humanitarian lines! notwithstanding their "natural reluctance to place any obstacle in the way of any genuine endeavour to relieve suffering or distress." We leave our readers to judge if such reasonings may or may not have actuated the Government while considering whether an allowance shall be granted to the family of a detenu or the amount of it.—"Forward."

U. S. Embargo On Foreign Silver Coins

Treasury May Issue Import Licenses In Exceptional Cases Only

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has ordered an embargo on the entry of foreign silver coins in the United States.

The treasury explained the step as a measure of co-operation to aid the countries where, owing the high price of the silver metallic value, such coins become greater than the monetary value.

The treasury may issue import licenses in exceptional cases where amongst shipments authorised by a recognised foreign Government, a foreign central bank, or the Bank of International Settlements.

U. S. Treasury And New Silver Policy

NO ENTRY OF FOREIGN SILVER COINS IN U. S.

America To Rescue Of Affected Countries

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW YORK, May 21.

The U. S. Treasury has prohibited, except under license, the entry for foreign silver coins and other forms of silver commonly used as money.

This step is taken for the purpose of protecting those countries which are affected by the silver buying programme of the United States of America.

"Precious Lives Could Have Been Saved"

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FIRE FIGHTERS

Mayor Visits Scene Of Havoc At Mahomed Ali Road

"Chronicle" Special.

"Seven precious lives could have been saved, if only the members of the Bombay Fire Brigade were more active than they were."

This is the gist of a complaint made to Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay by some of the residents of the Mahomedali Road, who are living in adjoining buildings to the one that was ablaze on Friday night, resulting in the horrible death of seven persons.

It would be remembered that as a result of the Fire, a husband and wife with five children, residing on the third floor of the Beg Mahomed Building died of suffocation.

It is understood that the residents who approached the Mayor made allegations against the Fire Brigade officers, and invited him to the scene of Fire havoc.

They told him, it appears, that some of those who were familiar with the building informed the Fire Brigade officers that there was an easy way by which they could have got into the Third Floor. Besides, before the Fire Brigade arrived, the tenants from the first and second floors of the building were helped out of the conflagration.

It is stated that the officers were told that all the tenants from the first two floors had safely been rescued and that the immediate necessity was the rescuing of the tenants on the third floor. The officers, it is alleged, continued with their work of going first to the first floor, then to the second, and then reached the third floor, by which time the fire had taken its toll.

MAYOR VISITS SCENE

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, accompanied the deputation and visited the Beg Mahomed Building on Sunday. He was shown the different places. The Mayor also visited Mr. Ibrahim Jasoob, the surviving member of the Jasoob Family, in the J. J. Hospital.

It appears that the complainants have been asked to write to the Municipal Corporation officially.

It is likely that [illegible], when it meets [illegible] point an enquiry [illegible] into the allegations against the City Fire Brigade.

Dr. INDRA NARAYAN SENGUPTA ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Seditious Speech In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 21.

On a warrant issued by the Additional District Magistrate, 24 Parganas, Dr. Indra Narayan Sen-Gupta, president of the Bengal Congress Nationalist Party and also the president of the recently held Dinajpore Session of the Bengal Provincial Conference, was arrested in Jhenida Sub-division in Jessore District on May 19, on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech alleged to have been delivered in Deshbandhu Park, North Calcutta Suburb.

He was released, later, on furnishing two sureties of Rs. 1,500 each.

The hearing is fixed for May 22.—A. P.

Bobsleigh Cannot Gallop

LONDON, May 21.

The latest news about "Bobsleigh" is not so reassuring. The trainer, thinks he cannot gallop till Saturday. It appears trouble is near the hind joint paragraph.—Reuter's Special.

An Allahabad message states: The conviction by the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur of Manshi Taga and his two sons for the murder of Mussammat Radha in order to inherit her landed property has been upheld by the vacation Bench of the Allahabad High Court. The sentences of death passed on the father and one son have been confirmed but in the case of the younger son the sentence has been commuted to transportation for life.

IRAQI REVOLT SUPPRESSED

Bombing By Air Force Resorted To Against Tribes

BAGHDAD, May 21.

Following the revolt in the middle Euphrates, disturbances in other areas were similarly suppressed, according to an official communique.

The tribes in the Muntafik districts rebelled against the authorities and besieged the police post some of whom were captured. A few tribes near Nasiriya, hundred miles north-west of Basra, succeeded in cutting off communications, but bombing by the Iraqi Air Force coupled with stubborn police resistance and the friendly attitude of the neighbouring tribes limited the outbreak.

The arrival of the military forces resulted in the revolting tribes tendering submission and repairing the broken communications themselves.—Reuter.

HARIJAN UPLIFT AT DHARAVI

Rajbhoj's Tribute To B.P.C.C. Board's Work

Under the joint auspices of the Harijan Sub-Committee of the B. P.C.C. and the Dharavi National Debating Club, a public meeting was held on Sunday last, at Dharavi, Sjt. Ishwarbhai Patel presiding.

BLACKEST SPOT IN BOMBAY

Sjt. Rajbhoj, the Poona Harijan leader, speaking on the occasion, traced at the outset, the history of Mahad, Nasik and Poona Temple Satyagraha movements and pointed to the great awakening among Harijans, which received further momentum by Mahatmaji's epic fast at Poona. By instituting a special board, called the "Harijan Central Board," the Indian National Congress was now carrying on country-wide uplift work for Harijans, though some Provincial Harijan Boards have fallen far below their expectations. For instance, he added that though Dharavi area was the blackest spot, with the largest Harijan population in the rich city of Bombay, it had not been even visited uptil now by any member of the local Harijan Board. And it was very gratifying to see that the B.P.C.C. Harijan Sub-Committee had stepped forward to take up their cause in right earnest and do the needful. He, therefore, wished all success to the Harijan Vidya Mandir of Dharavi opened by the B.P.C.C. and hoped that it would never suffer for want of support in any respect.

DISPENSARY FOR DHARAVI

Sjt. Ishwarbhai Patel said that the B.P.C.C. was at present conducting three welfare centres like this. He was cheered when he said that he had already given a notice of motion for a dispensary at Dharavi to the Corporation and hoped that it would be supported by every member of the Corporation. If the tanning factories of Dharavi were properly organised and developed, they would support a larger number of unemployed Harijans. He urged the young members of the Dharavi National Debating Club to unite and work for their own uplift.

The meeting then terminated after vote of thanks to the President and the Speaker.

HARDSHIP TO CEMENT MERCHANTS

JUBBULPORE, May 21.

Due to the introduction of a new business policy by the Cement Marketing Company of India, Limited, considerable discontent prevails among local hardware merchants and contractors, who are said to be experiencing great difficulty in having their demands met by the local distributors of the company. It is further alleged that the new policy, as introduced by the company, is most unfair and likely to hamper business.

The mangement have been approached by the merchants to redress their grievances, and the result is anxiously awaited.—United Press.

WHYTE BEATS GRANT GOVAN

Br. Amateur Golf First Round Result

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ST. ANNES, May 21.

In the first round of the British Amateur Golf Championship A. W. Whyte of Western Gailes beat C. M. Grant Govan.4—3.

The Rome Government has floated a new internal loan of £16,000,000 to meet the budget deficit.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT DHARWAR

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, addressing a public meeting at Dharwar. By his side, standing is, Syt. Mudvedkar, translating his speech into Kanarese.

Sir Stanley Thinks India Is Broken Reed!

Says New Reforms Scheme Will Be Worked Despite Opposition

LONDON, May 21.

The belief that the India Bill can and will be worked for the peace and better government of the Indian Empire was expressed by Sir Stanley Reed addressing a meeting at the East India Association. He said that behind the strong opposition to the Bill and the differences with its provisions which was rather vehement, there is a measure of agreement not always discernible. If and when the Bill becomes law, all parties will work it. Even the Indian National Congress will enter the legislatures with a view to securing the largest measure of political power possible while the Indian Liberal thought, though deeply disappointed at the Bill, is gradually accepting the position.

"My diagnosis of the Indian political situation is that the people are weary of political strife and anxious to get on with the constructive work they have in hand."—Reuter's Special.

SIMPLE BURIAL FOR COL. LAWRENCE

Laid At Rest In Moreton Churchyard

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 21.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest on the body of Col. Lawrence of Arabia. The army corporal, stationed at the Bovington Camp estimated Col. Lawrance's speed between 50 and 60 miles per hour. He stated, Col. Lawrence passed the car going in the opposite direction and swerved in an effort to avoid two pedal cyclists one of whom said, he heard the crash and saw Col. Lawrence go over the handle-bars of his motor-cycle.

The medical witness said, had Col. Lawrence lived, he would have lost his memory and would have been paralysed.

The coroner referred the loss which the country sustained by the untimely death of such a gallant Englishman. Subsequently Col. Lawrence was laid simply at rest in the plot alongside the river Frome in the 17th century churchyard at Moreton, Devon. At his own wish there was no show or military ceremony. His brother was the principal mourner. Over 100 distinguished friends came from London.

Distinguished Mourners At Funeral

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 21.

Among the mourners at the Moreton Churchyard, Dorsetshire were Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Lloyd, Lord Winterton, Mr. Siegfried Sassoon, Mrs. Thomas Hardy, Lady Astor, the 'Charge d'Affairs' of the Iraq Legation and a group of old soldiers from different parts of the country who had served Col. Lawrence in Arabia. The six pall-bearers who stood different phases in Lawrence's life included Sir Ronald Storrs representing scholarship, Mr. Eric Kennington Art, personal servant and Col. S. F. Newcombe representing his life in Arabia.

DROWNING FATALITIES IN BEZWADA

MADRAS, May 21.

Three drowning fatalities were reported from Bezwada in the last two days, including a 40-year old woman, who jumped into a well with her 18-month old son. It is reported that the woman committed suicide as she was suffering from acute pain.—A. P.

WALK INTO OUR PARLOUR

Democratic Swarajists' Tip To Congressmen

READY TO CO-OPERATE FOR "OFFICES"

PEN (Kolaba Dist.) By Mail.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik, the General Secretary of the Democratic Swaraj Party presented an address to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President during his recent visit to Pen on behalf of the Democratic Swaraj Party.

"Notwithstanding our unfortunate differences," says the address, "with the Congress in regard to its new constitution and its present policy, specially with respect to the Communal Award and the Hindu Muslim question, we entertain a very high regard for that great National Institution. We have contributed our humble mite to the building up of its lofty structure and are longing for the day, when our differences with the Congress will cease, and we will be enabled as in good old days to work as its part and parcel for the attainment of our common goal.

CONGRESS WILL JOIN US.

Proceeding further the spokesman of the Democratic Swaraj Party expressed the hope that that day was not far distant. The Congress had already lifted council boycott and even Mahatma Gandhi had acknowledged that the Parliamentary mentality in the Congress had come to stay. Mr. Satyamurti had recently been talking of Congress government within 18 months, with himself as the Chief Minister, presumably in the Madras Presidency. These were unmistakable signs which heartened his party.

He had been intimately connected with the Congress in the Kolaba District during the last twenty years and he was the President of the District Congress Committee for several years until 1934. He was a habitual wearer of Kaddar and had taken a leading part in the two civil disobedience movements. But after the Bombay Session of the Congress he had to reluctantly and regretfully sever his active connection with the Congress, as he could not see eye to eye with its policy and conscientiously accept the new constitution. In his days Kolaba District could boast of twelve or thirteen Congress committees and the number of members on record was 2,000, evenly distributed throughout all the Talukas. Not being in the good books of the present Congress Executive in the District, he did not know how the position now was but he was afraid that the Congress committees had not been established in all the Talukas of the District as yet and none of the established committee had commenced any active or continuous work. He doubted whether a sufficient number of efficient office-bearers had been found for this District and [illegible] Taluka Congress Committee.

Mr. Mandlik attributed the reason for this state of affairs not to the workers but to the constitution itself, which should be modified. Unless this was done, he was afraid Congress work would be difficult if not impossible.

SITUATION IN DISTRICT.

He regretted that Congress leaders in the District in spite of their "lip devotion to truth and non-violence" had developed a feeling of animosity for the Democratic Swaraj Party, which was every inch a nationalist organisation, though unfortunately it had to differ from the present policy of the Congress in many respects. If this feeling was not overcome in due time and was on the contrary fanned, the erstwhile solidarity of the District for spirited and united action in furtherance of national progress was bound to suffer.

In conclusion Mr. Mandlik hoped that good sense would prevail before long and much unavoidable harm to the national cause would be averted. "If our co-operation is not deliberately shunned, we of the Democratic Swaraj Party in this District will be ready to work hand in hand with the Congress Party in all matters of national interest on which we happen to agree."—A.P.

"Evading International Obligations"

League Urged To Examine Italo-Abyssinian Dispute

Council To Make Enquiry On Basis Of Article 15 Of The Covenant

GENEVA, May 20.

Strong complaints against Italy are contained in a telegram to the league received from the emperor of Abyssinia, which will be read to the council when the dispute comes up for discussion.

The emperor complains that Italy, since the Ualwal incident, employed every diplomatic effort to evade her international obligations, and prevent an impartial examination of the Italo-Abyssinian differences.

Ethiopia asks the council to take steps to ensure the execution of the covenant, and stop Italy's military preparations, which are falsely described as defensive.

Ethiopia further asks that unless Italy agrees the arbitrators should interpret the treaty of 1908 and pronounce on all the incidents which occurred since November 23 in the neighbourhood of Somali-Ethiopian frontier.

The council will take up the dispute itself, and make full enquiry on the basis of article 15 of the covenant.—Reuter.

PARIS DRESSMAKERS PERTURBED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, May 20.

Fashionable dressmakers in the vicinity of Rue De Lax Prix are in a state of turmoil owing to 1,500 midinettes striking against alleged successive reductions in wages.

The midinettes marched along the boulevards and had clashes with the police who dispersed them when they tried to penetrate Rue De La Prix.

REPORT STAGE OF INDIA BILL

LONDON, May 20.

The explanatory memorandum on Government's amendments to be moved in the report stage of the India Bill has been issued as foreshadowed by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons on May 16.

It gives briefly the origin and purpose of the proposed amendments, particularly those of the accepting states.—Reuter.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO COL. LAWRENCE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 20.

The King, in a message to Col. Lawrence's brother expresses sincere regret and deep sympathy for his sad loss and says Col. Lawrence's name will live in the history.

The King gratefully recognises his distinguished services to the country, and feels it tragic that the end should come in this manner to life still so full of promise.

NAZI WRATH FALLS ON EX-MINISTER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, May 20.

Ex-minister and former police president of Berlin, a social democrat Herr Grzesinski was deprived of his German citizenship, and his property was confiscated by the state.

HUNDRED HUTS DESTROYED

MADRAS, May 21.

About 100 huts were destroyed by fire in the labour colony, Bezwada yesterday morning. Five hundred people, including old and disabled persons, have been rendered homeless.—A. P.

MOSCOW IN MOURNING

Victims Of "Maxim Gorky" Buried Amidst Heart-Rending Scenes

MOSCOW, May 20.

The city was mourning to-day when 48 victims of the "Maxim Gorky" disaster were buried amidst heart-rending weeping and wailing of the relatives and friends.

Fifty-thousand people marched five miles from the centre of the city to the cemetery, while hundreds of thousand lined the streets.

Soviet leaders delivered the funeral orations, while 27 aeroplanes flew in formation overhead.—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad has appointed Mr. Surendra Mohan Moitra and Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon as members of the Congress Working Committee in the vacancies caused by the resignations of Dr. M.A. Ansari and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

DETENU DAY.

In the course of a statement on the Bengal Government's communique, regarding the Detenu Day, Mr Rajendra Prasad points out that the day was celebrated in order to give expression to the feelings of the people and urges the trial of the detenus in open court.—A. P.

FEWEST STRIKES IN HALF CENTURY

Britain's Trade Disputes Record For 1934

RUGBY, May 20.

There were fewer strikes and lock-outs last year than during any year since the records were first taken half a century ago.

There were 471 disputes last year involving 1,341,000 persons belonging to the working classes.—B. O. W.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR ENGINEERING

British Federation President On Future Of Building Trade

RUGBY, May 20.

Addressing the Federation of Engineers and Shipbuilding Traders' at Hastings, the president said that there was a much better outlook in heavy engineering and auxiliary trades and that in some departments of engineering the demand was ahead of the productive capacity. He took an optimistic view also of the shipping trades and said that although conditions left much to be desired, increased tonnage reflected the confidence in the growing improvement in world trade.

ESSENTIALS FOR RECOVERY.

Greater stability in world finance and lowering of many of the trade barriers set up by most countries were essential for a full measure of world recovery, but there was no reason to believe that further progress in international commerce was meanwhile impossible. Full advantage has not yet been taken of the present era of abnormally cheap money of which there was an abundance available for putting in hand necessary work.

Regarding ship-building, he remarked that over 6,000,000 tons of British shipping was now under construction including 14,000 tons of new shipping laid down during the last three months. Laid up ships represented 693,000 tons compared with 1,227,000 tons a year ago.—A. P.

"Most Dangerous In His Hour Of Defeat"!

WHAT GEORGE SLOCOMBE SAID OF GANDHIJI

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Just on the eve of the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi to the City of Bombay it will be of interest to the public to read what the well-known journalist Mr. George Slocombe who made history some years ago by interviewing Mahatma Gandhi when he was in Yeravda says about him in his recent essay published as one of the "Great Contemporaries."

"Sooner or later, and sooner, in the natural course of things, than later, the world will have to make up its mind about Mahatma Gandhi. Moses or Socrates or Christ? Revolutionist, philosopher, or martyr? He eludes exact description. The riddle of Gandhi has perplexed his contemporaries more than that of any other personality of the East or West. It is still unsolved. From first to last, the enigma is baffling and complete. The small, dark, smiling ascetic figure squatting meekly at his spinning-wheel, raising his tiny voice like a bat-squeak against the shining immensity of the Indian night, challenging the authority of government, the superiority of Western science, is no nearer comprehension to European minds than he was towards the end of last century, when an agile-minded, successful Bombay lawyer shed his London clothes to wear the loincloth and adopt the lowly status of the Indian coolie in South Africa.

"Unlike most revolutionaries, age hardens him in his attitude of revolt. He has had his moments and moods of compromise and subsequently has regretted them as a weakening of the spirit, or a softening of the heart. Unlike most revolutionaries, he is most dangerous in his hour of defeat. For defeat implies with him a failure to understand the purpose of that unknown God whom he consults without ceasing, in a faith and a humility as deep as those of St. Paul. Defeat drives him, as now, into the wilderness from which he has emerged, on more than one notable occasion, with a new and burning evangel. It is not the despair of the vanquished that darkens his soul, but the anguish of the victor. For, like Moses, he is fated to lead his people to the verge of the promised land, but not to enter therein.

"The strange and bewildering paradox of Gandhi is that in many things he is more European than Indian, he who never ceases to denounce the West and the materialistic philosophy of the West. He is no greater riddle to us than to his fellow-countrymen. His insistence on a return to the primitive, anti-mechanical feudalism of mediaeval India perturbs and antagonizes many of his followers. He is regarded as reactionary, a friend and partisan of the princes, by many young men in India who have drunk of the pure milk of the gospel of Marx. For all his love of the 'Bhagavad Gita' and the 'Vedas,' for all his passionate eulogy of Hinduism, he is secretly disdained and sometimes openly denounced as a heretic by the high priests of the temples of Krishna and Shiva. The Bolshevists have as much regard for the primitive Christian doctrines of Tolstoy as the Oxford-trained young intellectuals of the new generation in India display for the mind, love-preaching Mahatma.

"Tradition demands that the paradox shall be pursued to the end. The culmination of his career is not yet in sight. His star, momentarily under eclipse, has not yet traced its final course in the Indian skies. The fate of India is confused and uncertain. Gandhi's own future is dark. Until light dawns, his followers are void of counsel and scan the heavens in despair, while in his meek composure the Mahatma questions and communes with his God."—Yours, etc.,

S. NAGASUNDARAM.

Matunga,
May 21.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After a prolonged illness, lasting for months together, Mrs. Kamala Nehru is obliged to depart for Switzerland for convalescence.

It is really an irony of fate and much to our crying shame, that her husband, Pandit Jawahar—the beloved leader of the nation,—should be in jail. He is away when his presence near a sick bed is a pressing necessity.

And yet Government "sees no reason to release him"!

Mrs. Kamala Nehru is departing on Thursday. The whole of India shares her suffering. The whole of India shares her agonies.

India is helpless! If Indians had but little political power in their hands would Jawahar have remained in jail so long?

India is helpless. But she carries with her the good wishes of the people of India. Let Almighty God from above give His blessings!—Yours, etc.,

B. D. WAGH.

Broadcasting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the most useful inventions no doubt is radio broadcasting by which means far-flung places on the face of the earth are brought close together. Much has been said on the subject and we all agree that broadcasting does serve a very useful purpose but it has got its disadvantages also and one of them is the nuisance caused by the radio enthusiasts.

The radio sets capable of catching waves from distant places in Europe or China have now come within the means of middle classes owing to their greatly reduced prices. It is, therefore, not uncommon nowadays to be disturbed in sleep by a neighbour trying to get a station in Europe at an unearthly hour, say three or four, in the early morning. He may not cause sufficient noise to justify interference from police but it may be loud enough to disturb a light sleeper. Will any of your readers suggest a remedy where requests and persuasions have failed.—Yours, etc.,

HARASSED.

Bombay, May 20.

Hold-Up In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very deplorable to note the recent daring hold-up and bold open robberies at Cuffe Parade and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, in a premier city like Bombay. I would like to know whether the Guardians of the Public, the Police, are taking strong steps in checking this growing menace.—Yours, etc.,

L. C. DAVAR.

NATION-WIDE SYMPATHY WITH BENGAL DETENUS

Govt. Ban Throws More Responsibility On Rest Of India

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has issued a statement to the Press on the action of the Bengal Government in banning the publication and celebration of the Detenu Day in Bengal.

The Detenu Day, says the Congress president, was intended to demand the release of those detained without trial or in the alternative to ask the Government openly to try them in an ordinary Court of Law. The day was fixed to express this feeling and also to collect funds for the relief of families and dependents of the detenus, who were the sole or principal bread winners for them, the move being humanitarian. Sympathy expressed with the detenus and their families and dependents does not and cannot mean sympathy with terrorism.

The Government cannot deprive the detenus of this sympathy by preventing its expression, so long as they refuse to bring them to trial. The ban of the Government of Bengal has thrown greater responsibility on other provinces, to make an appeal for funds. Successful collections are not confined only to 19th of May. Efforts should continue in this direction.—United Press.

DETENU DAY IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, May 20.

In response to the appeal of the Congress president, Jubbulpore celebrated the Detenu Day. A procession was taken out from the Congress Office, which after passing through the main parts of the town, terminated at the Tilakbhumi, and formed into a public meeting. Resolutions, protesting against the detention of hundreds of the youths without trial and appeal for raising funds for helping the families of those who are interned by the Bengal and India Governments, were unanimously adopted.—United Press.

DETENUE DAY IN HYDERABAD

Collection Of Rs. 700 Announced At Meeting

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 20.

The celebration of the Detenu Day began here with a flag salutation ceremony in the morning performed by Prof. Ghanshyam who after explaining the situation in Bengal appealed for contributions to the Detenus Family Relief Fund. The day was spent by parties of workers in making collections. A public meeting preceded by a procession with band through the main thoroughfares of the city was held in the evening under the presidentship of Dr. Choitram, at which a resolution was passed endorsing the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee regarding detenus.

Prof. Ghanshyam, Prof. Vaswani and Shri. Kikiben who respectively moved, seconded and supported the resolution dealt in their speeches with the injustice done to detenus in Bengal and the pitiable condition of the families of several of them.

Prof. Ghanshyam announced a collection of about Rs. 700 to which a large number of people of small means had contributed their poor but loving mite.

DETENU DAY AT BROACH

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, By Mail.

The "All-India Detenus Day" was observed here on Sunday last. The Congress workers commenced their rounds in the city from early morning in order to collect funds for the families of the detenus.

In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held under the presidency of Sjt. Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani. Prominent Congressmen like Sjts. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Motilal Vin and Saiyad Asadali, attended the meeting.

FAMILIES HARD HIT

Sjt. Purani addressing the meeting said that 2,700 youths were interned in jails in Bengal without any trial. As long as these youths were kept in jails without any trial the Indians would believe that they were innocent The families of these detenus were hard hit as they had none to support them. Their breadwinners having been taken away from them.

The President then placed the following resolution before the meeting: "This meeting of the citizens of Broach sympathises with the Bengal Detenus and resolves to send the amount collected so far to their families."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

DETENU DAY AT OLPAD

(From A Correspondent).

OLPAD, May 20.

The Olpad Taluka Congress Committee celebrated the All-India Detenu Day on the 19th by collecting funds in different villages. In the evening a public meeting was held in village Mahomedpore which was addressed by Messrs. Manilal Mehta, Vice-President of the Samiti and Sjt. Pramod Kaniyalal Desai. Sjt. Desai said that the real way of sympathising with the Detenus was to work for the realisation of Purna Swaraj which alone could end the miseries of these innocent sufferers. He exhorted the peasants to strengthen the Congress organisation which was fighting for this goal and which by its service and sacrifice had become the pride of every Indian.

AT NASIK

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, May 20.

The All-India Detenu Day was observed in the City, as well as in the District on Sunday last. Several Congressmen and volunteers went door to door to collect funds for the families of the Bengal detenus and in the evening a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee with Mr. Dadasaheb Gadre in the chair.

Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, addressed the meeting and narrated the hardships to detenus and appealed for liberal contributions to the A. I. Detenu Fund.

Rs .120 MISSING FROM INSURED COVER

LAHORE, May 21.

Rupees 120 were found missing in a mysterious manner from an insured cover received from Ludhiana by the Manager, the "Civil and Military Gazette."

The Postal Department having been informed, investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

Congress Exists For The People

KARNATAK RESOLUTIONS NOT "PREMATURE"

Kamaladevi's Reply To Gangadharrao Deshpande

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya writes:—

Sjt. Gangadharrao's characterising of the Karnatak Conference resolutions as "Inexpedient, inopportune and premature" makes one wonder if the Congress high command alone possesses political sagacity and practical wisdom. It seems to be the fashion with the top leaders to regard with prejudice any fresh move or any attempt at any departure from the old. They feel that such attempts are not worth consideration though history has repeatedly proved otherwise. When Youth Leagues all over the country were clamouring that the goal of India should be Complete Independence, they were treated with similar contempt. When the Youth Conference at Ahmedabad in November 1929 pressed for the same, the wise elders shot forth the same arguments as their being premature, inexpedient and the rest of those stock phrases. A month later the Lahore Congress put its seal on the same premature and inexpedient proposal.

The idea of a Constituent Assembly has a similar history. When it was sought to be introduced at the Karachi Congress, it was a mere idle dream to most and hence to be brushed aside. It could not even be introduced. Two years later, Pandit Jawaharlal placed it before the country and these same wise heads nodded approval although it is now obvious few of them even understood the full significance of it. Nothing very much had happened in those two years to make the Constituent Assembly a nearer and a surer thing or such an immediate issue. If anything, as our top leaders are never tired of telling us, our position in 1933 was weaker than in 1931. The Fundamental Rights Resolution, as is well known, did not find much favour or support in the Working Committee at Karachi, and there were many who thought it was sprung unawares on them and rushed through with indecent haste. But Gandhiji's personality carried the day. Had anyone of us tried to bring it forth, it would have met with the same volley of "premature, inexpedient, inopportune."

NOT JUDGED ON MERITS

It is, therefore, obvious that proposals are rarely judged on their own merits but by the position of those who sponsor them. It was for this very reason that the Madras Congress passed an anti-war resolution brought by Pandit Jawaharlal although the situation then was not half so pregnant with danger as it is today.

Decisions taken at a Provincial Conference may not be binding on the Congress but the Congress cannot afford to ignore them or brush them easily aside as "unrepresentative." It may be an easy way of dealing with disconcerting facts, but facts have an equally disconcerting way of raising their heads and asserting themselves however much you may try to ignore or suppress them. It is not merely at the Karnatak Conference that the Socialist Resolutions found favour. The Berar Conference coming close on the heals of the A.I.C.C. adopted some of the resolutions almost as a challenge to the treatment meted out to them at Jubbulpore. The Socialist programme found equal favour at the Andhra Provincial Conference last December, nor did they fare badly in Bengal. These are indications that Socialistic ideas carry more favour to-day than our elders are prepared to credit them with.

WHAT THEY FORGET

It is absurd to turn down proposals simply because they are against the official policy of the Congress. By this attitude Political Conferences come to lose their primary value of being a platform where all views find ready expression and particularly where new thought gains ground. If Provincial Conferences met merely to endorse Congress Resolutions they would lose their purpose and value. Their real significance lies in their being able to collect and give opportunity to the expression of new ideas, try to strike out original paths and reflect the general tendencies in the country. If they are to be the mere replica of the Congress, they may as well not meet at all. I am afraid that some of our leaders in their zeal to adhere to the present Congress policy forget this fact. They would do well to remember what we keep reminding the Government about the Congress exists for the people and not the people for the Congress. And the Congress has and does keep changing in order to become the real organ of national expression. And as such all new departures no matter how outlandish they may seem, cannot be ignored or treated as "premature, inopportune and inexpedient."

Why This War Of Words In Congress?

PLEA FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Definition Of Objective Must Not Be Avoided, Says Dr. Bhagwandas

Babu Bhagwandas, M.L.A., has sent the following letter to Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya:—

"I have seen, in the papers, the report of the proceedings, at Jubbulpur. I am very sorry to see the right between the older section of the Congress people and the Congress Socialists widening. I have tried my feeble best to bring about a better understanding, but in vain.

In July 1934, when Mahatmaji was in Benares, I so to say, "headed" a fairly large group of our Socialists at an interview with Mahatmaji, and pleaded with him to listen patiently to the arguments of the group, and establish an agreement for, as I specially pointed out to him, a good many of the best and most self-sacrificing of the Congress workers were in that group. Mahatmaji promised to give them his views in writing before he left Benares, and I understand, he did, but nothing at all useful seems to have resulted.

ROOT OF TROUBLE

"I have all along believed and said, in season and out of season, that the root of the whole trouble, the cause of all the endless, nerve-destroying, heart-crushng, devitalising, head-heating, fever-causing, wrangle and war of words and opinions is that the older section avoid the plain and simple, absolutely indispensable, work of defining to themselves and to the public, "What sort of Social Structure, with its involved educational, domestic, economic, political, and religious policies, is the most suitable for India."

They say, (and Mahatmaji says,) "the Karachi Resolution is as far as we can go." The Congress Socialists say: "It is not far enough." The Bombay Communists are as much farther ahead of the Congress Socialists, as these of the post—1920 Congressmen, as those again of the post 1907 Congressmen, as those again of the earlier ones, i.e., the Liberal-Moderates. And each is abusing the others all it can,—though all are agreed in abusing the Government—some more, some less harshly.

GOVT. POSITION

Government alone knows its mind, and has a clear idea of what it wants, and is pursuing its object single-mindedly, wholeheartedly—even though purblindly as we may say and do think, and as very likely "Providence"—or whatever else occupies its place in "the Materialist-Economic Interpretation of History" (perhaps "Nature" is the safest because least intelligible and most vague word!) will ultimately prove, as it did in the case of the Czarist Bureaucracy. Well, this pentangular abuse, now vituperation and vilification, is due to wrong-headedness on the part of the Government: and so it seems to me, though it sounds impertinent in my mouth, seeing such far better and (in work) older workers are involved to muddle-headednesses (either deliberate or unconscious) on the part of the other four.

DUTY OF LEADERS

But I have no hesitation in saying that I feel that the blame for the persistence of this "muddle-headedness" rests primarily and principally on the present Working Committee and A.I.C.C. and their leaders. It is their duty to define clearly what our objective should be, what is meant by the Swaraj we have been struggling for and are to continue to struggle for. Because they are failing in their duty, because they are contenting themselves with the very imperfect Karachi Resolution, because they are not taking the Congress Socialists into heart-to-heart consultation, because they are treating the latter almost in the same way as the Government have been treating the Congress as a whole, therefore, the Congress Socialists are becoming more and more confirmed in some very serious aberrations which (as I think) vibrate their many good ideas.

PLANNED ECONOMY

I strongly believe and have said so in public print, that if there were such mutual sympathetic consultations, a great deal of subtantial agreement on practical and practicable matters and measures would emerge, and work inside and outside the Legislative Councils and Assembly, throughout the country, could be co-ordinated and made effective. Some of us, Pt. G. B. Pant prominently, have been advocating Planned Economy in the Assembly. We should be enabled to put forward concrete, definite and specific proposals.

There is much in present-day Russia which is well worth-copying in India (and other clever European countries are copying it with modifications to suit their own ends); but there are also some fundamental matters on which India must not copy Russia. These indispensable discriminations can be made only in and by sympathetic, trustful consultation between holders of different views. As I have pleaded with the Congress elders to give sympathetic and patient hearing to the Congress Socialists, so I would plead with the latter to avoid the use of harsh words as much as possible.

NEEDED REHEARSAL

I have often publicly advocated the view that the A.I.C.C. should begin "playing at", "rehearsing", a Constituent Assembly—to evolve clear ideas, and make things ready for the time when the real Constituent Assembly does come, as it must sooner or later.

Otherwise, when that time comes, it will find the country un-ready still, and enormous time and energy will have to be wasted in wars of words, or worse, in Civil wars. Whereas, if we can think out and secure beforehand, a fair measure of general agreements for, a "Constitution," a "Social Structure," with all the involved policies, and win widespread public opinion in support of it, the pressure of that opinion may, quite likely by itself suffice to make the Government also agree to change itself into real substantial self-Government. At the worst, if the endeavour to think out such a Constitution comes to nothing (because, as some friends think, persons do not and cannot feel the needed sense of responsibility in propounding their views, unless they have power, and feel that their views will have consequences—though I think that such persons are not serious-minded—earnest-minded—enough to be any good at working for Swaraj, have no real faith that they will ever have Swaraj) at the worst, we will be no worse off than we are now.

I put these ideas before you to consider and if you think them any good at all, to place them before friends, or make such other use of them as you may think fit."

FISHING INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 8)

further authorised the Department to pick up five men from the fishing class and to train and initiate them into the scientific method and practice of fishing industry. Government further authorised the Department to employ the requisite staff for the purpose to work under the five men. "Lady Sykes" and "Sir Fredrick Sykes" were constructed by Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company.

Your readers cannot have forgotten that the Government of Bombay had some time back set afloat a small fishing ship or trawler which went into deep waters and threw out nets into the sea away from the ship to entrap the fish wealth of the ocean. This scheme did not turn out well and it had to be closed down. Until the new motor-boats were constructed Government borrowed a launch from the Royal Indian Marine. The new schemee was formally inaugurated and opened by H. E. Sir Fredrick Sykes on 10-11-1933. An agreement is said to have been entered into between the Government and Mr. Motiram G. Patel of Danda. It only proves that illiteracy is more far-seeing and cute and has more of the business turn of mind than literacy That the fishing industry was a paying one even under the old order of things and will be still more lucrative under the new one can be seen from the fact that Mr Motiram's son who is said to be a B.A., LL.B., has elected to be in his father's business and help in the development of the industry rather than be ploughing and plying vainly the shallow waters of the Law Courts.

(To be Continued)

BROACH MOURNS PANDYA'S DEATH

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, By Mail.

By the death of Mr. Mohanlal Pandya Gujarath had lost a matchless worker, said Mr. Chotalal Purani, presiding over the Detenu day Meeting at Broach on Sunday last. Mr. Pandya, continued the President, came in touch with Mahatma Gandhi in Kaira and since then he served the Congress with unswerving loyalty and great zeal.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution of condolence.

'QUAKE SHOCKS IN SIND

KARACHI, May 20.

According to the detailed reports that are available now in connection with the earthquake shocks a few days back, it is understood that almost the whole of the zone of Upper Sind had experienced quake tremors of varying-intensity, at the same hour. So far, such reports have been received from Shikarpur, Dadu, Larkana, Grahsoon, Raredero, etc.

The temperature of these places has suddenly shot up. It is reported that pictures lpegged in the walls fell down and some pieces of furniture were damaged. Beyond this nothing serious has happened.—United Press.

HEAT WAVE IN LAHORE

LAHORE, May 21.

Lahore is in the grip of a heat wave. Temperature which had been varying from 105 to 107 degrees [illegible] last week, rose to 110 [illegible]day. Weather is sultr[illegible]ited Press.

Futile Efforts To Save Lives Of City's Little Derelicts

At Death's Door When Received In Byculla Home 90 Per Cent. Of Foundlings Die Of Debility In Few Days

"Hindus, Parsis, Mohamedans, Christians come to the sisters to bring their babies; even the police know where to send the little ones found in gutters, railway carriages and other hiding places.

"The condition in which many of these babies are brought is heart-rending.

"Many of them are presented by merciless mothers who do not care for their children, being the off-spring of sin and death is the fate of nearly all the foundlings, ill-treated and drugged with opium when they had scarcely seen the light of the world.

"Other babies of respectable families are admitted when the mother has died and the father has no one to look after the child. But even so, it is hard to rear these little ones, as very often the germ of the mother's sickness is in the baby, which, in spite of careful nursing, cannot withstand the attacks of malady."

This was the explanation given by the Reverend Mother Superioress of the St. Joseph's Foundling Home, for the large number of deaths recorded of infants during the year from the Home.

Appalling Mortality

The "Bombay Sentinel" publishes the following:—

A few days ago the Editor of the "Sentinel" received a communication regarding the appalling number of burials of infants from the Home at the Christian cemetery at Sewry certified as having died from debility diseases.

It was suggested that the matter should be taken up in the paper. Careful inquiry into all the circumstances has shown, however, that the fault does not lie with the treatment of the infants in the Home, where the utmost that can be done for these unfortunate creatures to preserve their lives is done. But as they are generally in a shocking state of debility when brought in, their chances of survival are the slightest.

The figures are certainly somewhat staggering but when one becomes acquainted with the full facts and circumstances, they provide food for criticism of the system which allows such appalling neglect of infants to occur, rather than of the authorities of the Home, who are performing an act of pure charity a duty which should lie upon the state. Nobody who visits the Home can fail to be impressed by its cleanliness and the looming care that is bestowed on these little victims of parental misfortune or cruelty and neglect.

Fifty seven deaths out of the 318 Christian burials registered this year at Sewri Cemetery up to May 14, were in the name of the Foundling Home, a great majority of them certified as due to "infantile debility" or "morasmus". In 1934 there were 204.

These figures must naturally cause great concern and constitute a grave scandal were it not for the fact that the "Daughters of the Cross" are sparing nothing to make the last few moments of these little ones as happy and peaceful as possible

Open To All

The doors of the St. Joseph's Foundling Home are open to "all the miserable at every moment and hour both of day and night." Recounting incidents which would give an insight into the work of the Home, in the booklet issued to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Institute, it is stated that very often the Sisters are roused at night by violent knocking to admit little abandoned creatures.

One night at about 12-30 a man knocked at the outer gate violently. He was of an extraordinary height and on being asked what he wanted, he simply said, "Open the door". Naturally the door was not going to be opened unless he stated his reason. He said, "I have a little child with me". At these words the gate was opened at once, and the man placed the child in the arms of the Sister saying "Take it for the love of God". Immediately afterwards he raced away and entered a carriage which stood a little further off.

Another night two gentlemen came and asked the Sisters to send a woman to take a little child that was weak and miserable. Fearing that the child might be in danger or death and die without baptism, one of the Sisters went with a nurse for the child.

Brought In Basket

A typical instance of how children are often brought into the Home is that of a woman who entered with a small basket as if to sell something. Being asked whether she had some chickens to sell, she uncovered the basket and gave up a newly born child wrapped in a dirty cloth, which she desired to have back. That child was admitted like all other children are, when brought under similar circumstances. The child was baptised and given the name of Cecilia, but it did not survive.

Typical example of an emaciated and diseased infant received, as such, in the Home.

And so it is that although "it is indeed true that a large number of children die each year, but thank God none has left this vale of tears without all spiritual and material attendance" said the Mother Superior.

26 Derelicts In Cradles

There are 26 infants, from a few days old to a little over two months, in the cradles at the Home to-day. The majority of them are in a very emaciated state and looked as if they could not put up the faintest struggle for existence. The mortality recorded is in this department of the Home.

Although the Home otherwise shelters very nearly 200 to 300 children and adults of all ages, there is seldom any fatalities among them.

The Home which was founded in 1875 is under the control of the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese and receives a grant of Rs. 400 per month for its maintenance. Though the Institute is primarily for the maintenance of foundlings, circumstances easily conjectured, obliged the Daughters of the Cross to open the doors to helpless women, young friendless girls, widows and strangers who are without means of support.

Living From Hand To Mouth

The absolute impossibility of turning such cases away from the door has laid an enormous burden on the management. For the institution has not an anna of endowment. It lives literally from month to month, from hand to mouth, confident, yet always struggling with the aid of public donations which in recent times have been very meagre.

There can be no doubt that the Home is doing all in its power for these little creatures but the state of health of the majority of them when they are admitted is such that their existence is limited to a few hours.

The institution needs and deserves greater support, financial and otherwise. There are many specialists in children's diseases in Bombay, whose services might be made available with the aim of preventing the appalling mortality. Two trained Sisters and one Doctor at present handle this grave problem in the Home.

Unceremonious Burial

The disposal of the dead calls for urgent investigation. The bodies of the foundlings are carried to the cemetery in a Municipal hearse. The bodies are blessed before they leave the Home, and wrapped up in a garment, and sometimes two or three of them are deposited in the same grave by the mali of the cemetery. No coffins are provided for them, nor is there any further ceremony once the bodies leave the Home in the Municipal hearse. The only record is the entry in the Sewri Register, "Bernard", "Patrick", "James" "Joseph", received from the Foundling Home.

For this unceremonious shovelling of these little corpses into the ground the Home, of course, is not responsible. But something should be done about it.

The Nursery-Hospital. In each of these cots lies an emaciated infant struggling for existence.

Two kiddies who have fought for life and having won seem to be enjoying it.

A group of older children. A happy little band but, alas, many have some physical defect or suffer from some form of debility.

Shroff Attacks Tata Directors

(Continued from page 14).

information—that those who had early first-hand knowledge of the sale largely speculated in these shares in the open market.

My investigation and examination of the business done on the 16th February prove that 4300 shares in Tata Power Co. were sold on that day. 167 brokers sold 2200 shares whereas about a dozen brokers sold 2100 shares. One of them sold such a large number as 340 shares, while three of them sold 250 shares each, others not less than 100 shares each. When such a heavy sale by leading brokers suddenly converges upon the market, prices always give way while the fall spreads terror among the purchasers. There was a fall of over Rs. 200 in three days. The action of the company in selling its shares to speculators unaware added to the existing load in the market resulting in paralysing the confidence of speculators, jobbers and investors. Since that day unsettled condition continued to characterise the market.

This will convince the public and the critics that the Exchange was an innocent victim of the objectionable policy followed by the Tata Power Co. rather than the cause that led to a heavy decline in prices, as alleged in some quarter.

This sale by the Company beyond our control and jurisdiction. Moreover, the Exchange was unable, when it discovered to prevent directly further such sales under the present rules which we now intend to modify for the purpose of effective action in future. However, the Exchange must publicly oppose operations of this kind. Fully believing that agents were really unaware that from the Stock Exchange point of view such sales for forward delivery are highly objectionable. I personally drew the attention of Sir Naoroji Saklatwala of the Agents' firm and pointed him out that the sales by a company of its own shares for forward delivery were against the equitable principle of trade. I suggested that the company should not sell any further shares and either invite tenders from the public or offer in the first instance these shares to the existing shareholders 'pro rata' at a fixed premium. This is a sound policy for any company to adopt.

Is It Fair

Is it a fair and just policy of agents to put the shareholders to a loss of Rs. sixty lakhs by way of depreciation in values of shares in order to secure an additional profit of Rs. one lakh for the company? If shares were offered to the public at Rs. 1,500 when they were quoted at 1,750 not only 500 shares that were sold by the company but even all forfeited shares would have been taken up by investors, and besides strongly held. Such a sound policy would have maintained the market and heavy decline in prices would have been avoided. But throwing the shares on the market unabsorbed by investors as agents actually did, caused a heavy loss to the vast number of people who were instrumental in raising prices to the benefit of the company. To stamp out such practices in future, we shall have to approach the Government to strengthen our hands under the Act.

It is indeed painful for me to criticise the agents for whom I have great respect. It is because I feel that the Exchange must stand firmly against such practices and discharge its duty without fear or favour.

The storm that broke was so sudden and unexpected that it spread alarm. It was known that Banks refused to carry over or "Budli" (as it is technically called) particularly Steel shares. This facility that was afforded till then by certain Banks stimulated speculation. Bulls therefore were not in a position to "budli" their purchases save at exceptionally high rates. They were practically at the mercy of the financiers and moneylenders who charged fabulous interest of 2 per cent. to 30 per cent. and even more in some cases. This pressure of high interest brought about extensive liquidation. The market went from bad to worse day after day under the influence of unloading by weak bulls and others. They grew nervous owing to such a prohibitive rate of interest. However, March settlement passed off without difficulty.

Our Exchange was recently not only unjustly and bitterly criticised but was also disingenuously attacked in the columns of an irresponsible section of the Press, deserving of no attention. Facts were consciously or unconsciously misrepresented to build up a prejudice against the Stock Exchange.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE

Sindhi Lad Who Left Karachi As Stowaway Meets With Many Thrills

KARACHI, May 19.

Whether to face his irate parents or leave the country as a stowaway in an outgoing vessel—these were the two alternatives before a Sindhi youth of 14. And he cast the dice for the latter.

Returning home from the pictures late one night in 1926 and unprepared to meet his parents for fear of chastisement, the adventurous lad got into a foreign vessel that was sailing that night, little knowing where she will take him. When discovered on board by the crew he joined them as a member and worked his way up, visiting every port on the continent. The thrilling experiences of the lad in unknown lands, without a copper on him, can only be compared with stories of romance and adventure we see in pictures.

Nine years passed thus, but luck forsook him at last. He was discovered travelling in France last month without passport and sent back to his native country. He is now back in his home, wiser but not richer for his ramblings.—A. P.

Chairman
Sir. HARI SINGH GOUR, Kt., M.A. D.LITT., D.C.L., LL.D.,
and
Managing Agents
of
SERVANTS OF INDIA
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
New Delhi
have pleasure to announce that
SIR PRABHASHANKER PATTANI, K.C.I.E., PRESIDENT, STATE COUNCIL BHAVNAGAR
has to-day joined the Directorate of the Company.
Bombay 15-5-35 J. M. AKHANI Branch Manager.

KANNADA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
Cashed even before maturity
TOTAL YIELD Rs. 4-6-0 % P. A.
Paid once half yearly at 3-1/8 p.c. p.a. with an addtional 1-1/4 p.c. p.a. on maturity.
IF LEFT TO ACCUMULATE Rs. 100 WILL AMOUNT TO Rs. 122-13-6
FULL PARTICULARS FROM:—
CANARA BANK
LIMITED
ESTD. 1906.
OFFICES AT:
Bombay-Fort, Bombay-Mandvi, Hubli, Calicut, Cochin, Ernakulam, Alleppey, Bangalore, Davangere, Chickmagalur, Mangalore-Bunder, Mangalore-City, Kasaragod, Puttur, Buntwal, Karkala, Udipi, Coondapoor & Gangoli.
Subscribed Capital 6,00,000
Paid up Capital 3,31,000
Reserves 4,50,000
Deposits 58,62,000
Working Capital 73,49,000

HIS MERE TOUCH
brought disaster to Thousands - - -
HIS SINGLE GLANCE
burnt the whole city to ashes . .
MEET HIM IN
a great Picture of the year.
Sudha Pictures LTD's
Maiden Hindi Talkie
featuring:
NAYAMPALLY.
LOBO,
GODSE,
OMKAR,
HEERA. ETC

KALKOOT
Or
KISMAT-KI-BHOOL
MAJESTIC CINEMA, BOMBAY.
from
SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1935
SATURDAY NEXT.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 3 POINTS

Narrow Movements In Cross Rates

GOLD EASY AND SILVER HEAVILY DEPRESSED

Wheat Weak And Linseed Quiet But Metals Steady

BOMBAY, May 21.

On Tuesday, cross-rates were slightly easy.

NEW YORK COTTON FEATURELESS

The New York cotton market was featureless with irregular fluctuations. Bulls and bears were silent

GOLD AND SILVER EASY

London gold was easy and silver was heavily depressed.

WHEAT WEAK AND LINSEED QUIET

Wheat was weak and linseed was quiet, metals were steady

GILTEDGED SECURITIES UNSUPPORTED

Political situation in Britain and abroad restricted business on the London Stock Exchange. Giltedged Securities lacked speculative support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, May 21.

Previous closing	12.01
To-day's opening	12.00
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.04
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, May 21

Previous closing	6.49
To-day's opening	6.50
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.51
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July|August Rs. 239-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 21.

Trading in the New York cotton market continues to be restricted due to doubts about the outcome of the bonus veto which is on Wednesday. Prices moved erratically with an undecided trend and hence neither bull nor bear operators were willing to enter the market.

Traing in July opened at 12.00 i.e. 1 point lower than the previous closing. Business was slack and prices were forced down to 11.99. However better Liverpool cables cast a better feeling upon the market and prices gradually showed an upward tendency touching 12.05 but the rise was not long maintained and prices ebbed owing to lack of confidence.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.04 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 21.

The following were the opening ranges.

July (12.02|12.00) 12.00|12.00
October (11.83|11.81) 11.80|11.80
December (11.86|11.85) 11.86|11.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 21.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.62) 6.61.
American July (6.52) 6.50
Egyptian May (8.14) 8.14
Egyptian July (8.12) 8.12

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 21.

Silver opened quietly steady at Rs. 80|4, 80|4 and 79|13. The trend of the market was upward owing to better London and New York advices, the highest being Rs. 81|4, 81|4 and 81|13. Later on general profit-taking prices declined and closed steady at Rs. 80-12, 81-0 and 81-6.

Gold opened quietly steady at Rs. 35-1-9, 35-3-3 and 35-4-3. Prices declined slightly on slightly weak exchanges to Rs. 35-1, 35-2-6 and 35-3-6, but later advanced on steadier exchanges and closed quietly steady at Rs. 35-2, 35-3-6 and 35-4-6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 21.

Previous closing	4.91
To-day's opening	4.91-1|4
To-day's closing	4.90-5|8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 21.

Previous closing	4.92-5|16
To-day's opening	4.91-7|8
To-day's closing	4.90-15|16
Difference	—.1-3|8

FRANC RATE

London, May 21.

Previous closing	74.81
To-day's opening	74.71
To-day's closing	74.60
Difference	—.21

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 21.

London Exchanges opened steady with the Sterling-Dollar quoted at 4.91-7|8 and gradually rose to 4.91-11|16. Movements were narrow.

The sterling-dollar cross-rate cosed at 4.90-15|16.

Franc opened at 74.71. The movement was undecided and the rate fluctuafited erratically, the latest being 74.69.

The sterling-franc cross-rate closed at 74.60.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 21.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	34-13|16d.	33-3|4d.
Spot	35d.	33-15|16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 21.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-8) £7-1-5

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 21.

3 months (5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.) 5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.

4 months (9|16 to 5|8 p.c.) 9|16 to 5|8 p.c.

6 months (5|8 to 11|16 p.c.) 5|8 to 11|16 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, May 21.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6	1|8) 1-6 5|32
Paris on Bombay	(5.65) 5.64 5|8
New York on Bombay	(37.18) 37.18
Berlin on Bombay	(0.91 3|4) 0.92 3|4
London on Shanghai	(1-8 1|2) 1-8 3|8.
London on Milan	(59.81) 59.78
London on Kobe	(1.2 1|8) 1-2 3|32.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 21.

Broach July|August fluctuated between Rs. 239-4 and Rs. 239-12 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 239|12 with New York futures about 3 points up.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 20.

July	2.46—01
September	2.54—01
December	2.61—02
January	2.46—01

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 21.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 62, July 64, October 66 and December 67-1|4. The market was featureless with very little doing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 21.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.89. Prices eased under commission house selling and liquidation following favourable weather reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 21.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1|2 buyers, £229 sellers Dull) £228 1|2 buyers, £228 3|4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£13 15|16 buyers £14 sellers. Steady). £14 1|16 buyers, £14 3|16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£37 to £37 3|4) £37 to £37 1|2.

Glasgow (£70) £70.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-9 3|4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1|4) 1-3.

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11.

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10.

JUTE.

Crop May|June (£19 3|4 paid and buyers) £19 7|8 paid and value.

Dunlop June (£22 1|2 sellers) £22 1|2.

Lightning July (£20 1|2 sellers) £20 1|2.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 15|16) 5 15|16 paid and sellers.

Forward (6 3|8) 6 3|16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 3|16 sellers) £12 3|16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 11|16 sellers) £11 11|16 sellers

Linseed La Plata (£9 9|16 sellers) £9 9|16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal (£15 3|8 sellers) £15 1|4 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	0
Linseed September	6	15	6

The tone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association):

Bombay, May 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	15	9
Rates at 12 noon	7	0	0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	15	6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	15	6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	15	6
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	15	6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	15	6

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Bombay, May 21.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 21st May 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,33,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-9-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-0 allotted approximately at 70 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-11-7 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 28th May 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 31st May 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 17th May 1935 Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,1,350,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 21.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-15.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 4-7-6.
Shipment April Rs. 4-7.
Shipment May Rs. 4-4.
Shipment June Rs. 4-4-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-4-3.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-4-9.
Saraya Rs. 14.
Harinagar Rs. 13-14-3.
Java Spot F4.00.

Better Sentiment On Stock Exchange

SEVERAL INDUSTRIALS MOVE HIGHER

Silver Easy On Heavy China Selling

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 21.

On the Stock Exchange, early dullness and irregularity later gave way to a much better sentment under the influence of the cessation of offerings and hopeful feeling in connection with Herr Hitler's speech to-night. Several industrials moved higher, Rollsroyce especially. Increased afternoon activity extended to street transactions.

In Commodities Liverpool wheat was easier on general selling owing to favourable American and Canadian crop reports.

Silver was fixed over a penny lower on heavy China selling but recovered somewhat after fixing.

Wall Street opened quietly steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 21.

The 3 1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, May 13 £98.
Tuesday, May 14, £98 1|4.
Wednesday May 15, £98 1|4.
Thursday, May 16, £99.
Friday, May 17, £98 1|2.
Monday May 20, £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 21.

Owing to the political situation both in Britain and abroad, general business was quiet and rather irregular. Gilt-edgeds were undecided. British Industrials in general fluctuated narrowly. Oil shares were dull and easier.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£89 3|4) £89 3|8.

3 1|2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3|4) £108 5|8

4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£114 1|4) £114 1|4.

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1|8) £118 1|8

3 1|2 per cent War Loans (£106 3|4) £106 5|8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 5|8) £116 3|8.

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1|2) 27-1 1|2.

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 7|8) 4 7|8.

Hydro Electric (dol. 4 1|8) dol. 3 7|8

Musical Industries (27-3) 27-3

Princhin Johnson (42-7 1|2) 42-7 1|2.

Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-0.

Imperial Chemical Ord. (8-6) 8-6.

Woolsworth New Ford (112-10 1|2) 111-4 1|2

Realisation 1930 (83) 83

Dunlop Rubber (14-0) 42-10 1|2

University Ordinary (29-0) 29-0

Ford Motors (32-7 1|2) 32-7 1|2

Cables and Wireless (6 1|4) 6 1|4.

British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-0.

Camera A (£8) £8.

Imperial Tobacco Ord. (139-4 1|2) 138-1 1|2

P & O S N Co. Dfd. (17-4 1|2) 17-4 1|2.

Distillers (94-6) 93-6.

Bred and Dyers (7-3) 7-3.

British Celanese (11-9) 11-0

J & P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 65-0.

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-4 1|2) 53-9.

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-0) 6-0

Western Ltd. Ordinary (13-1 1|2) 13-1 1|2.

Inter. Nickels (29 1|4) 29 1|4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1|2) 5-4 1|2.

Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1|2) £109 1|2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 21.

Wheat	13,822	cwts.
Linseed	20,175	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	519	"
Gingellyseed	263	"
Poppyseed	153	"
Groundnuts	12,539	"
Castorseed	10,454	"
Rice	16,434	"
Myrabollams	2,065	"
Cottonseed	5,032	"
Gram	1,437	"
Joowar	4,510	"
Maize	18	"
Barley	152	"
Bajree	1,147	"
Coal	2,795	tons.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 21.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1|2) £88 1|2

3 1|2 per cent Indian (£98) £98.

4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£113 1|2) £113 1|2.

4 1|2 per cent 1958|68 (£117) £117.

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £108 1|2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1|2 Ex. Div.) £115 1|2

3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1|2) £105 1|2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1|2) £111 1|2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6

Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (33-1 1|2) 33-1 1|2.

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£14 1|2) £14 1|2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 22-9.

Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (31-0) 31-0.

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3.

Burma Corporation (10-1 1|2) 10-1 1|2.

Rio Tintos (18 1|4) £18 1|4.

East Rand Proprietary (52-3) 51-6.

Rand Mines (161-3) 161-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (44-4 1|2) 45-0

Anglo Dutch (60-0) 60-0.

Burma Oil (75-7 1|2) 76-3

Mexican Eagle (5-6) 5-6

Shell Transport (68-9) 69-4 1|2

Royal Dutch (24 3|4) 24 3|4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£49 1|4) £49 1|4.

L M Ford (£18 1|2) £18

L N E R Defd. (£6 1|8) £6 1|8.

Southern Dutch (£24) £24.

London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1|2) £135 1|2.

London Board G Stock (£100 1|2) £100 1|2.

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (275-0) 272-6

Goddar New (218-9) 215-0

Moddar New (80-7 1|2) 80-0

Sub. Nigel (273-9) 271-3

Union Corporation (161-3) 160-0

Spring Mines Split share (46-3) 45-0.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 21.

General Motors (dol. 31 7|8) dol. 31 7|8.

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 16 3|4) dol. 16 1|2

U. S. Steel Common (dol. 35 7|8) dol. 34-3|8.

U.S. Steel Preference (dol. 89 3|4) dol. 88.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenes Aires, May 20.

June	12.14—03
July	12.21
August	12.29—02

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 20.

May	0.89 1|2—3|4c
July	0.90 —7|8c
September	0.90 3|4—1 1|8c

INDIAN TRADE IN OVERSEAS

Total Export Of Private Merchandise Exceeds Ten Lakhs Of Rupees

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of April 1935:

Lakhs of rupees.

A. Total imports of private merchandise	11,55
B. Total exports of private merchandise	10,93
C. Net movement of treasure exports	1,22
D. Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	68*
E. Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	55

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State railways under Company management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

BHAWNAGAR MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bhavnagar, May 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnut Oil ready	6	5	9
Ashad delivery	6	4	0
Teji-mandi	0	6	6
Tins gold:—45,000.			
Groundnuts ready	3	6	0
May delivery	3	5	6
July delivery	3	7	6
Yarn Gold Mohar Jeth	106	12	0
Teji mandi	2	8	0
Java Sugar ready	4	13	9
Shipment May	4	2	6
Shipment June	4	3	6
Shipment July|Sept	4	3	6
Shipment Oct|Dec	4	4	6
Gold tons:—825.			
Corrugated sheets English	9	7	9
Corrugated Sheets Tata	9	6	0
Corrugated Sheets 24x2-3|4	9	4	0
Corrugated Sheets 11 Feet	10	6	0
Corrugated Sheets 12 Feet	10	12	0
Rice Naini Mill	6	10	0
Mill Sugandhi	7	6	0
Sakar Dum	5	3	0
Sakar Pankhdi	5	1	0
Java Buru	5	2	0
Round Nails Bar	5	6	0
Round Nails Pata	5	12	0
Bailing heaps	7	6	0
Nails S.S.	13	12	0
Nails Chandtara	13	8	0
Girders	5	8	0

Sugar and corrugated sheets strong. Groundnut oil dull.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Coals Firm And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Jute ruled fairly steady. Coals ruled firm. Teas were steady and unchanged. Miscelianeous revealed no fresh feature. Government Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3-1|2 per cent Government Paper 94|6; 3-1|2 per cent Loan 1947-50 102|9; 4 per cent Loan 1960|70 107|6 small lots.

Banks:—Imperial Conty. 387; Reserve Bank 119.

Cotton:—Muir Mills ordy. 342.

Coals: Amalgamated 25|9; Bengal 280|8; Equitable 40; Hurriladih 19|14; Samla Colliery 2|2.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 505; Agarpara ordy. 28|8; Barnagore 178; Belvedere 402; Ft. William 342 ex div; Gondalpara 905 Gourepore ordy. 733|8; Howrah 57|15; Kamarhatty 579; Kanknarah 496 small lot; Kanknarrah pref 131; Kinnison 693|8 ex div; Lawrence 547 small lot; St. National 25|12 small lot; Nuddea 64|8; Orient 212.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron & Steel 8|1; B. I. Corpn. ordy. 3|8; Titaghur Paper ordy 22|5; Titaghur Paper defd. 9|3 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 70; India General Navigation ordy. 112 small lot; Balrampur Sugar 19|3; Raza 145.

Debentures:—5-1|2 per cent 1915|35 Chowringhee Property 97 small lot.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 21.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 20-5-35	4236000	7290000
Receipts yesterday 20-5-35	3000	8000
Exports to date 20-5-35	4253000	6819000
Stock at Ports 17-5-35	1822000	2895000
Stock in Interior Towns 17-5-35	343000	1384000
Stock at Liverpool 17-5-35	705000	1031000
Visible Supply 17-5-35	4496000	6411000
Quantity in sight 17-5-35	7676000	11500000
Quantity out of sight 17-5-35	3498000	11642000

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, May 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dols.
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dols.	26
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	22
Amer. Forn. Power Com	4
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	21
Electric Bond Common	7-1|2
Electric Bond 5 dols. Pfd.	48
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	54
Columbia Gas	6 1|2
American Tel. & Tel.	119
Western Union Telg.	31-1|4
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	44
New York Central	16-1|4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	11
Erie R. R.	8
Pennsylvania R. R.	21
Union Pacific R. R.	95
Great North Pfd.	14
National Distillers	26
Amr. Tobacco B.	87
Canadian Pacific	11
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	34-1|4
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mine s	41
Int. Nickel of Canada	28-1|2
Anaconda Copper Mining	16-3|4
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	57
International Harvester	42
Ford Motors of Canada A.	27
General Motor	31-3|4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	25
St. Oil of N. J.	47
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	15
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	15
Chase Bank	21-1|4
National City Bank	20-1|4
Sun Life of Canada	350
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	24
General Foods	34
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	99
Sperry Corp.	10

Total business 1-1|4 million.

Market steady firm, awaiting Veterans Bonus Bill outcome.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 20.

May	62 1|2+1|8d
July	64 1|2—1|4d
October	66 5|8—1|4d
December	67 7|8—1|4d

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

S.S. City of Evansville; D O Evans; F F Campbell & Co., New York via Karachi.

S.S. Rauenfels; E W Witbke; Lionel Edward Ltd.; Hamburg via Port Said.

S.S. City of Venice; A Lee; Killick Nixon & Co.; Liverpool. Aden

S.S. Jalavihar; J P Bhandara; Scindia Steam & Co. Ltd.; Moulmein via Coast Ports.

S.S. Ch. N. Kahan; J Behrens; Burmah Shell Oil Co. Ld.; Abadan.

S.S. Carignano; U Chinca; Lloyd Triestino; Java via Bhavnagar.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. Elysia; F M Henderson; Graham's Trading Co.; Marseilles and Liverpool.

S.S. Bankura; S G Slocombe; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.; Basrah via Karachi.

LOADING.

S.S. Conte Rosso for Italian Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Narkunda for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Gazana for Mauritius Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Carignano for Italian Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Bamora for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Varela for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Badapur for Rangoon and Calcutta.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN UNDERTRIALS AND POLICE

Sequel To Offering Of Fruits By Relatives

LAHORE, May 21.

Sensation was caused in the District Court this afternoon when a fight took place between a dozen undertrial prisoners, all in handcuffs, and the police escorts.

The trouble arose when the accused were being taken back from the Court to the lock-up. The police objected to their relatives offering them some fruits, which was resented by the prisoners.—United Press.

Trivandrum, (By Mail).—His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has contributed Rs. 500 to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association.

Wall Street Watching Washington

Bonus Bill Developments And Fate Of N. R. A.

POLITICAL & INFLATION UNCERTAINTIES CHECK ENTERPRISE

Pool Buying Meeting Increased Hedge Selling

Bombay, May 21.

Japanese selling was a contributant to a slight decline in New York cotton prices on Monday in consequence of political and inflation uncertainties.

WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

Wall Street operators are watching moves at Washington very closely in the hope of accurately gauging political tides.

Bonus Bill developments and the fate of N. R. A. is keen awaited.

ENTERPRISE CHECKED.

It is generally believed that prices are likely to decline unless the Bonus Bill is passed by both Houses of the Congress over the expected veto Doubts about the outcome of the Bonus Veto checked enterprise.

SOUTH HEDGE-SELLING.

There was some selling of July delivery by the Cotton Pool and buying of new crop months, but the demand met increased hedge selling. There was some realising by Japanese interests and the session was quiet.

REDUCTION IN PRODUCTION.

Owing to uncertainty regarding the official attitude toward the Processing tax, the cloth demand is keeping below the present production which is about 5 per cent under last month. Sales of cloth are below production and stocks are increasing.

EXCESSIVE MOISTURE

The crop is progressing favourably although there are some complaints of excessive moisture which is feared to increase Boll-Weevil pest. However it is too easy to form any definite opinion.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with July 12.01. There was scattered selling during the early part of the session and July was quoted at 11.96 which was the lowest level of the day. Later on there was some buying which improved prices 7 points from the lowest level and July was quoted 12.03. At this level there was restricted business and the market became dull and featureless, finally closing at a loss of three to one point. Spot cotton prices declined five points at 12.40c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed unchanged to two points down spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.50 c. per lb.

On Monday the Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of one to two points. There was some hedge selling which was absorbed by local and trade interests. Later on there was straddle selling and switching. Near positions were firm owing shortage of desirable American Cotton. There was less inclination to buy as hedge selling is steadily increasing. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a decline of 3 points for near months and distant deliveries closed at a decline of 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6-95d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close May was quoted 6.08, July 6.06 and October 6.04.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This section was quiet but steady with a limited business Sakels futures closed 3 to 1 point down with Spot Cotton 3 points lower at 8.44. Uppers futures closed one point up to 1 point down with Spot Cotton one point lower at 7.97.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was scattered long liquidation in the Alexandria Cotton market which resulted in a small decline in prices. Sakels futures lost 8 to 11 points with July 14.65. Ashmouni futures were also easy and declined 7 to 9 points with June 13.13.

JAPANESE SELLING.

Messrs. M. O. B. Stern State:—Japanese selling was partly offset by Pool purchases. Crop prospects are improving with good rains in the West though some sections including the Central Belt complain of excessive downfall.

Pres. Roosevelt's veto message is expected to be delivered on Wednesday and chances do not seem likely to secure a 2/3 majority in both Houses to override it and precipitate a cleavage in the Democratic Party.

The vetoing of the Bonus Bill will set at rest for the time-being any further talk of inflation and unless some indication is shown as to the silver policy, the effect may be a slight disappointment to the Silverites and some depreciation of the dollar with slight rise in gold. On the other

the Atlantic, Europe is keenly awaiting Herr Hitler's statement to be issued to-day.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (10-15 a.m.)	6.52
N. Y. July Lowest (11-1 a.m.)	11.96—08
Liverpool July Highest (10-15 a.m.)	6.52
Liverpool July Lowest (3-15 p.m.)	6.49—03

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

America: Cloths slow, sales most lines below output, buyers hesitant owing N.R.A. Wagner Bill processing tax uncertainties, mill activity 5 per cent below April; England and Continent: Situation little changed.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:—

Too much rain West of Mississippi. Doubts about outcome of bonus veto due on Wednesday restricting trading. Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:—

Crop prospects continue to improve. Inflation demand is falling off. Pool purchases offset by increase of hedge sales. Downward reaction likely at any time unless bonus passed by both houses of Congress ever expected veto. Purchases should be made during the weak spots.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—No incentive to buy. Fair amount of hedge selling. Think lower prices likely.

New York.—Market featured by further pool operations involving sales of July's against purchases of distants. Markets generally quiet pending Bonus Bill.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May. 20

July 1935	12.01—03
October 1935	11.81—03
December 1935	11.88—01
January 1936	11.93—02
March 1936	11.96—01
Middling Spot	12.40—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 20.

May 1935	11.95—02
July 1935	11.98—02
October 1935	11.80
Middling Spot	12.50

NEW YORK.
New York May 20

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1935	11.98
October 1935	
New York, Noon Call—	
July 1935	11.97
October 1935	11.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York May. 20

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 20

	10-12 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Price
May 1935		6.60
June 1935		6.53—01
July 1935	6.51	6.49—03
August 1935		6.39—04
September 1935		6.33—04
October 1935	6.30	6.27—05
November 1935		6.24—05
December 1935		6.24—05
January 1936		6.24—05
February 1936		6.24—05
March 1936		6.24—05
April 1936		6.23—05
May 1936		6.23—05
Middling Spot		6.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, May. 20

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1935	8.13
July 1935	8.11
October 1935	8.10
November 1935	8.10
January 1936	8.10
March 1936	8.09
May 1936	8.09
F. G. F Spot	8.44

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 20

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.93
Fine (Good Staple)	6.08
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.23
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.02
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.17
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.32
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.93
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.13
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.13
Superfine	4.23

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 21.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 7/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 May June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 July-Aug.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Sept-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 3/4
Banks selling T T 270 3/4
Bank buying T T 168
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 361
Banks buying D D 371
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8 nominal.
Banks buying T T 77 5/8 nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 162 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 113 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 1/4 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/4 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/8 21st inst.
Java/London 7.26 21st inst.
London/Paris 74.81 20th inst
London/Belgium 29.14 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.24 20th inst.
London/Italy 59.81 20th inst.
London/Berlin 12.25 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 20th inst.
London/New York 4.92 5/16 20th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.27 3/4 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-8 18th inst. £7-1-8 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 35 18th inst. 34 13/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 35 3/16 18th inst. 35 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 77 1/4 18th inst 76 1/4 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 9/16 p.c. 18th inst. 9 16 p.c. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 5/8 p.c. 18th inst. 5/8 p.c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Firm

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London. May 20

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	69-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	88-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	89-1/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1961	108-5 8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1958	106-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	116-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	124-1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 20

T. T. London on.—	
Berlin	12.25
Amsterdam	7.27-3/4
Brussels	29.14
Madrid	36.10
Milan	59.82
Berne	15.24-1/1
Paris	74.81
Prague	118.12
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.92-5/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London. May 20

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchaged,
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged,
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unhanged.

RUBBER
London, May. 20

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-7/8 sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, May 20

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 Qual.ty) 9-7/8

SEEDS.
London, May 20.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F ton May sellers £9/11/3
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £11/12/6
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £12/3/9
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont. C.I.F ton, May/June sellers £13/3/9
Castorseed, Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F ton. May/June sellers £12/5/0
Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers

LINSEED OIL
London May 20

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. June sellers 21/3
Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt June/August sellers 21/4-1/2,

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels May sellers 23/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers 23/10 1/2
South Australia Parcels May sellers 27/3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 21.

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 239 for Broach J/A delivery. There was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow ronge of annas four only. In view of uncertainty over American situation, there was no incentive to operate and the market was dull and featureless.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but opened only one point up. The local market was quiet with Broach J|A quoted at Rs. 238|8.

Broach A|M Rs. 252|12.
Broach J|A Rs. 238|12.
New Broach A|M Rs. 223|6.
Oomra May Rs. 218.
Oomra July Rs. 217.
New Oomra D|J Rs. 198|12.
Bengal May Rs. 147|12.
Bengal July Rs. 145.
New Bengal D|J Rs. 139|8.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, May 21.

	Extra Superfine	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G.—					
Bengal					
U.P.	.. 155	150	146	143	
Punjab	.. 155	150	146	143	
Rajputana	.. 156	151	147	144	
Oomra					
No. 3	228	225	222	218	..
C.P. No. 1	245	242	239	235	..
C.P. No. 2	233	230	227	223	..
Broach					
No. 2	.. 255	257	253	248	
Punjab-Ame.	.. 291	287	283	278	
Surat	.. 331	327	323	318	
Rajpipla	.. 331	327	323	318	
Navsari	.. 336	332	328	323	

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, May 21.

72 Japan T. & Co. Mahu 224.
43 A. Damodar, Darwah 223 1|2
102 A. Damodar, Digras 7 on
81 A. Damodar, Bolda 7 on
200 A. Damodar, Digras 7 on
52 Japan T. & Co., Verubul Kadaya 5 off
100 Bharat Mill, Lyallpur 176 1|4
34 S. Prithviraj, Munabadar 206
55 K. Danji, Cambodia 75 on
55 G G Kesha & Co., Akola 222

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 21.

Bengal Superfine	164
Bengal Fine	156
Bengal F.G.	148
Sind-Punjab Fine	156
Sind-Punjab F.G.	148
Wardha-Hingt.	242
Nagpur Savner	244
Pundhurna	229
Yeotmal	228
Arvi	227
Ellichpur	226
Berar	221|223
Khamgaon	223|225
Mulkapur	217|219
Khandesh	216|219
Jalna Sailu	216|219
Burwah Sanavad	219|219
Broach Fine	254|256
Punjab American	287
Punjab American mix	267
Cambodia	372
Compta Good	282
Kampala	365
Busoga	365
Jinja	353

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 21.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	3 Days	This year.
Khandesh	1,642	241.423
Central India	815	99,244
Barsi & Nagar	739	99,219
Hyderabad-Gaorani	93	42,356
Berar	3,997	375,374
Central Provinces	645	89,915
Total Oomras	7,731	947,531
Dholera	2,678	157,698
N.-W. Provinces		31,403
Rajputana	489	28,932
Sind-Punjab	1,899	292,184
Broach	2,115	127,636
Coompta & Dharwar	482	70,302
Westerns-Northerns	926	46,601
Cocoanada		114
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	476	55,437
Persian		2,450
American		33,567
Egyptian and African	3,942	277,168
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		711
Total	20,738	2,071,634

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 16th May.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,849	313,343
Japan & China	5,979	890,469
Coast Ports		23,066
Up-country by Rail		188,715
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		38,742
Total	7,828	1,454,335

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, May 20.

Java Sugar Market unchanged.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 21.

Embargo on imports of foreign silver coins in U.S.A. coupled with heavy speculative unloading resulted in a sharp decline of 11/16d. in London market on Monday. This weakness was readily responded to by the local market owing to overnight state. In the local market prices opened to-day at Rs. 81/1 and declined to Rs. 80/8 when short covering saved the market from a further fall and prices rallied to Rs. 80/14. In the local market there is a fairly large long interest but in view of several uncertain factors connected with silver problem, it will be advisable to buy in weak markets only.

The Gold market was fairly steady:—

Ready Silver	80	11	0
1st Settelment	80	12	0
2nd Settlement	81	6	0
Ready Gold	35	1	6
1st Settlement	35	2	0
2nd Settlement	35	3	6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES
Montreal, May 20.

May	76.50—50
July	77.00—1.10
September	77.30—1.40

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, May 20.

Spot silver prices were reduced today one cent to 76 cents.

It is reported that imports of foreigns coins is prohibited in the United States of America.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 17th May	12,920
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,050,896
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,980,777
Increase	70,119

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 20.

Spot 34 13/16
Forward 35
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1/8

LONDON METALS.
London. May. 20.

	£
Copper Braziers	47-1/4
Yellow Metal	39-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F. O. B.	228

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East—Possibly showers
Central—Mostly cloudy, showers, Local thunders showers in Arkansas.

COPPER & YELLOW METAL
Bombay, May 21.

London Market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £33-18-9.
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34.
Standard Copper 3 months £34-7-6.
Electrolytic Copper £37-15-0.
New York Market—
Blue Eagle 9.75 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 8 cents.
Bombay Market—
Y. M. Sheets 4'x4'x21 Rs. 33; 28|12 Rs. 32-8-0.
Copper Sheets 4'x4x21|212 lbs. sheets Rs. 37-12-0.
Copper ASHO Rs. 39-8-0.
Y.M. ASHO Rs. 34 (nominal).
Tone:—Irregular.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, May 20

Broach A/M. Op. 249 1/4; Highest 251 3/4; Lowest 249 1/4; Closing 251 3/4.
Broach J/A. Op 238 1/2; Highest 239 3/4; Lowest 238; Closing 239 1/2.
Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 224 1/2; Highest 225 1/4; Lowest 224; Closing 224.
Oomra May Op. 2.9 1/4, Highest 220 1/4; Lowest 219 1/4; Closing 219 1/2
Oomra July Op. 217; Highest 218; Lowest 217; Closing 217 1/2.
Oomra D/J. Op. 201; Highest 201 1/2; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 200 1/4
Bengal May Op. 144 1/2; Highest 145 3/4; Lowest 144 1/2; Closing 145 3/4.
Bengal July 143 3/4; Highest 144 1/4; Lowest 144; Closing 144
Bengal D/J. Op. 139 1/2; Highest 139 3/4; Lowest 139; Closing 139.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 10
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 34 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs 8

WORLD COTTON PARITIES
Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool—July 131 at Cross Rate 4.91.
Bombay-Liverpool—Broach J|A (238|8)—Liverpool July (6.51) Rs. 44-8 at Exchange 1|6.
Bombay-Liverpool—Broach A|M 1936 (223)—Liverpool May 1936 (6.25) Rs. 49-4 at Exchange 1|6.
Bombay-New York—Broach J|A (238|8)—New York July (12.01) Rs. 33 at Cross Rate 4.91.
Bombay-New York—Broach A|M 1936 (223)—New York March 1936 Rs. 46-12 at Cross Rate 4.91.

Heavy Realising In Shahabad Shares

Improved Demand For Bombay-Burmas

TATA STEELS STEADY ON SHORT COVERING

Bombay, May 21.

There being the annual general meeting of the members of the Stock Exchange the local share Bazar opened to-day at 1.45 p.m. and closed at 2-30 p.m. During this brief period there was limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

There was some long liquidation and realising in Shahabad Cement shares. Tata Steel shares opened steady at unchanged but soon declined on tired liquidation. At the decline there was increased short covering which resulted in a sharp improvement but renewed liquidation again checked the rise. There was active buying in Bombay Burma shares. Mill shares were quiet but steady with a small turnover.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, May 21.

100	Ahm. Advance	300 0
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	860 0
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	279 6
100	Central India	322 8
100	Colaba	138 2
100	Coorla	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	380 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	118 2
100	Gokak	195 0
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
100	Indore	70 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, May 21.

Century 277, 278, 279/6
Bom. Dyeing 856, 860
Kohinoor 200
Central India 323, 320, 321, 322/8
New Great 155, 153/12
Simplex 78, 79, 80
Swadehis 202, 200
Bundi 46/10, 46/12, 46/10
I. Cement 446, 438, 440
Punjab 28, 27/12, 27/14
Shahabad 522, 515, 516, 511, 518, 510, 50/77
Andhra 1680, 1688, 1685
Tata Hydro 180/10, 180/5
Tata Power 1580; 1590! 1591/4
T. Steel Dfd. 696, 687, 710, 702, 707
T. Steel Ord. 144, 143/12, 145/12, 146/8, 146
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 171, 171/8, 171/12
Bellapur 308; 307, 310, 308, 310
B. Steam 290, 288/12
B. Burma 317, 330, 337, 340

100	Khatau	72 8
100	Kohinoor	200 0
250	Laxmi	685 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1000 0
250	Model	46 4
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	153 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	317 2
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2,300 0
50	Simplex	80 0
100	Swadeshi	200 0
100	Swan	83 2
25	Tata	11 0
500	Vishnu	1425 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	99 8
25-50	Central	36 4
500	Imperial	1550 0
125-500	Im. Cont.	387 8
50-100	India	119 8
5	Union	5 10

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	46 10
70	Gwalior	125 0
160	Indian	440 0
40	Katni Defd.	1440 0
100	Katni Ord.	420 0
75	Okha	241 4
10	Punjab	27 14
100	Shahabad	507 8
70	United	94 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 14
15-75	New India	42 12
200	Oriental	4425 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 12

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1685 0
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	157 3
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 2
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	217 8
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	180 5
1000	Tata Power	1590 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	855 0
100	Amr. Patty	116 4
100	C Province	91 4
100	Dhond Baramati	93 8
100	Gujarat	70 0
100	Mandra Bhon	95 8
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0

500	Tapty Valley	767 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	29 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	707 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	167 8
50	Belapur Sugar	310 0
250	Bombay Steam	288 12
125	Bombay Burma	340 0
15	Bombay Burma Contry	108 12
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 8
50	Bombay Telephone	109 14
100	Indian Bleaching	127 8
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	505 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	495 0
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	11 1
30	Tata Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	20 4

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,340 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7	p. c. Bombay Trams	81 0
5	p.c. Central India	503 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	
7	pc Katni 2nd	133 12
7-1|2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	136 4
7 1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1383 12
6	pc Tata Steel 1st	175 10
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 12
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.
Bombay, May 21.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/6/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/6/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1936 B D L 101/11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/2
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112
5 per cent 1939/44 108/4
5 per cent 1940/43 109/10
5 per cent 1935 100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 106

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/6 and advanced to Rs. 94/8/6 when there was some profit-taking.

London opening was unchanged and prices in the local market were quoted at Rs. 94/6.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS
London, May 20.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £88 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £98
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 1/4
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £89 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £106 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 5/8

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, May 21.

Market Quotations—

Castorseeds: Delivery May: Opening Rs. 33|7; Closing Rs. 33|6.

Castorseeds: Delivery September Opening Rs. 35|13; Lowest Rs. 35|6|6; Closing Rs. 35|7|6.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery May: Opening Rs. 43; Highest Rs. 43|6; Closing Rs. 43|4.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery August: Opening Rs. 45: Lowest Rs. 44|11; Closing Rs. 44|12|6.

Cotton Seeds: Delivery May: Opening Rs. 24|12; Highest Rs. 24|13|6; Closing Rs. 24|12|6.

Cotton Seeds: Delivery September: Opening Rs. 26; Highest Rs. 26|-|6; Lowest Rs. 25|12; Closing Rs. 25|12|6.

DECLINE IN U. S. WHEAT
New York, May 20.

Wheat market was affected unfavourably by crop prospects improving

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Stock Exchange Crisis

MR. SHROFF BLAMES TATA POWER AGENTS

Says His Association Was Innocent Victim

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the annual meeting of the Share-Stock Brokers' Association to-day, the President, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff dealt with the recent crisis on the Exchange and replied to what he described as attacks in the columns of an irresponsible section of the Press.

Dealing with the events which brought down prices in March, he said the first and foremost was the sale in Feb. by the Tata Power Company of its 500 forfeited shares for forward delivery.

He severely criticised the action of the Tata Agents.

The Exchange, he said, was "an innocent victim of the objectionable policy followed by the Tata Power Co."

"INNOCENT VICTIMS"

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall to-day under the Presidentship of Mr. K.R.P. Shroff.

The President in the course of his Speech said.

The one striking feature of the Balance Sheet for 1934 is the Special Contingencies Reserve Fund.

In pursuance of the scheme adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association held on the 28th October 1933, the sum of Rs. 2,13,657 was utilised for the purchase of 654 Fazals, 319 Pearls, 705 Crescents 350 Pabaneys, 300 Indian Bleachings and 33 Indore Malwas. Out of the said shares, 68 Fazals, 246 Pearls, 283 Crescents, 26 Pabaneys 300 Indian Bleachings and 33 Indore Malwas were sold. Their sale realized an aggregate sum of Rs. 52,402 showing a loss of Rs. 36,848 inclusive of stamp and registration charges amounting to Rs. 2,015. This loss is written off as per resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 25-3-1935 from Rs. 1,29,038 which was the amount to the credit of the Special Contingencies Reserve Fund on the 31st December 1934.

The amount standing to-day to the credit of this fund is about Rs. 1½ lacs and the holding of the Association in Currimbhoy Group is worth Rs. 1,26,422 the market value of which is nil.

The year under review was one of great activity on our Exchange and also of rising prices, with somewhat sharper and wider fluctuations. This was to a great extent due to the steady and substantial progress made by our industries towards recovery, particularly by Iron, Steel and Cement and to a certain extent by textiles.

Functions Of Exchange.

The operation of our Exchange is the occasion of so much misunderstanding that I deem it necessary to call public attention to it, whenever and wherever occasion demands it. There is little doubt that a great deal of misconception prevails as to its functions.

It is correct to assert that it is not the function of the Stock Exchange to control prices. Rather it should allow prices to be regulated by enlightened and experienced public opinion and sentiment without any interference by the authority on free and broad trading. At the same time, its members should remember that while the Stock Exchange is in theory a private institution for buying and selling of securities, it has to fulfil a public function of great importance. That function is to afford not only a free and broad market but also a fair and genuine market for recognised securities. It is particularly necessary when a fair and genuine market is manipulated or when prices are artificially sent up or down that for the protection of the investing public, it would not only be right, but the duty of the authority to intervene and even to halt quickly further trading, if deemed desirable.

This duty was very lucidly and briefly expressed by H. E. Lord Brabourne at the unveiling of the bust of the late Sir Shapoorji Broacha on the 4th April last, viz:—

"A well-regulated stock exchange has a very important function to fulfil in any modern state. Apart from its obvious business of providing a channel for investments and a ready market for the sale of securities, it has vested in it the responsibility of curbing and regulating the speculative tendencies which are found in all large communities, and not least in this City of ours."

His Excellency further observed and I think rightly that:—

"There is still, unfortunately, too much gambling and speculation in the markets of Bombay, and it is as necessary as ever that the public should be assured that speculation in stocks and shares is being kept within healthy limits. I would put it this way, that on your Association rests the duty, not merely of maintaining and consolidating the position which it has already won, but of widening its sphere of influence and increasing its reputation for responsibility."

I dare say His Excellency is aware that our Exchange is ever mindful of the public character of its function, its duty and its responsibilities, but disturbances and storms on the exchange generally rise from the action of those outside its organization and over whose conduct it has no control. The recent heavy fall in prices furnish a good illustration.

Inevitable Collapse.

Values of shares were steadily rising during the year 1934 but the heavy speculation after last Xmas Holidays led to a great inflation of prices, which has rapidly pushed to extremes by the bullish speculators spreading within or outside the Exchange untrue reports or even merely unverified rumours. Inspired articles in papers and circulars, just like rumours, brought about unwarranted rise in prices. Tata Steel ordinary quoted at 111 on 2nd January 1935 jumped to 162/8 early in February and deferred to 745 from 483-12. The Exchange has long recognised the dangen of rumours. The attention of the members was therefore drawn to our rule 174 which provides that a member circulating rumours is liable to be suspended or expelled

Sober and cautious members had foreseen the inevitable collapse sooner or later. You are well aware that I voiced a note of warning in the Press all over India at the right time but it went unheeded.

At last the expected crash came, as crash will always come after mad speculation and inflation. It proved beyond doubt the speculative excesses and justification of my note of warning. I must admit that even I had no idea that the crash would come so soon. It was due to the cumulative effect of a number of adverse factors all suddenly occurring one after another quickly.

What Caused It.

I now refer to facts that brought down prices in March last. The first and foremost was the sale in February by the Tata Power Co. of its 500 forfeited shares for forward delivery. I am informed on very good authority —though I cannot personally voice for the authencity of the

(Continued on page 11).

HELPFUL TO BURMANS

Figure Of Rs. 235 Lakhs Awarded By Tribunal To India

"ARBITRARY FIXING"

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 20.

Shorn of technicalities, which confound the lay reader of a document like the Indo-Burmese Tribunal's Report, what emerges from the Report is that, whereas the Government of India has scored on the point of view of the principle, which should guide division of liabilities between the two countries, the actual figure chosen for the purpose is helpful to Burma. Thus, whereas the Government of India wanted Burma's share to be 10 per cent. of the excess of the liabilities over its assets, the Tribunal has fixed it at 7-1/2 per cent. being the figure proposed by the Burma Government, though it must be admitted that in some cases, as in Military Pensions, Burma proposed only 3-1/2 per cent.

ARBITRARY FIXING

This percentage has been fixed by the Tribunal arbitrarily, and they give no reason whatever for doing so. Probably this is a course which every tribunal, placed in such circumstances, adopts, namely arbitrary justice.

In the same way they have drawn a line between the Government of India by granting them thirty years and the Burma Government's sixty years as the period for redeeming interest and capital; and tribunal has fixed 45 years as being the exact middle course. Result of tribunal's Report is that Burma would pay India somewhere between two-and-a-quarter to two-and-a-half crores annually for 45 years in respect of liabilities, which are in excess over assets, and in that way would bear the burden of those debts which have been incurred either for conducting the Burmese War or for losses on the railways.

ASSEMBLY TO BE CONSULTED

The Government of India propose to consult the Legislative Assembly at its next Autumn Session before taking any action on the Report of the Tribunal but it may be safely assumed that the Government is not likely to go behind the Tribunal's findings and that shortly they would be getting busy about the formation of the Application Committee, because the work before scch a committee may take over two years to complete all the details.

It is certainly a matter for regret that the Tribunal did not give a brief summary of its recommendations, so that the task of intelligently following its report without expert guidance was not easy one.

The introductory note by the Secretary of State also failed to sum up the Tribunal's conclusion, though in the case of monetary agreement such an introductory note proved most useful inasmuch as it gave salient features of the agreement.

INDIAN LABOUR NOT INEFFICIENT

Nothing Inherently Wrong With It, Says N. M. Joshi

NASIK, May 20.

That Indian labour was not inefficient when compared with labour in Japan or the western countries, but only less educated and ill-organised, was emphasised by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., at a meeting held here this evening.

Speaking on the subject of labour problems in India, he said that there was nothing inherently wrong with Indian labour. There were some drawbacks in the management and machinery. He believed that given the same training and opportunity, Indian labourer would become as skilled as the labourers in any other country. As Indian labour was not organised it was unable to make itself felt. Concluding Mr. Joshi appealed to one and all to take geater interest in labour problems and help in organising the labour movement in India.—A. P.

Mrs. K. Kutten Nair, B.A.L.T., teacher in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' School, Trichur (Cochin State) is one of the party of twenty Indian women, teachers and students, who are leaving on May 23 by S.S. "Conte Rosso," on a tour of European countries, which is being organised on behalf of the International Study Service, by Mrs. S. K. Dutta of Lahore. The party, which consists of six teachers and the rest students, will visit important educational centres and social institutions in Europe. They will also attend the International Students' Conference which is to be held in Holland in July next. The party will return to India in August next.

BANKER ROBBED OF Rs. 1,200

Safe In Shop Rifled While Owner Took Meal

JUBBULPORE, May 20.

A report from Lasker states that a daring burglary was committed in broad daylight in the premises of a banker, and cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 1,200 stolen.

It appears that Seth Khemchand and his family were having their meals indoors, when burglars entered the shop, and rifled an iron safe, getting away with booty worth about Rs. 1,200.

A reward of Rs. 200 has been offered by Seth Khemchand for information leading to the arrest of the burglars.—United Press.

This year, out of 12 students of the Delhi Seva Sadan Girls' High School who were sent up for the Matriculation examination, 10 have passed.

SILHOUETTES COMPETITION
will close
TO-DAY
22nd MAY
ENTRY COUPONS
will be available
from
SUNDAY EDITIONS
of
5th, 12th & 19th MAY
Send any number of Entries.

CONSOLIDATE CONGRESS ORGANISATION

Gadgil Sees Disaster In Acceptance Of Offices

RATNAGIRI VOTES FOR SOCIALIST STATE

(From A Correspondent).

RATNAGIRI, May 20.

The Fifth Ratnagiri Conference opened on Saturday last after Mr. R. S. Pandit unfurled the National Flag.

Mr. Nabar, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his welcome speech, pleaded for the constructive programme.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil in his presidential speech reviewed the political situation and asserted that on the whole Congress acted in the best interests of the country. The great mass awakening and the intense creation of desire for freedom were its two outstanding achievements. It was wrong to say that Congress was defeated.

NEW REFORM PROPOSALS.

Referring to the coming constitution, he stated that it was calculated to consolidate the vested interests and the safeguards would ultimately secure the collapse of the constitution. The Congress should not work it. If Congress decided on acceptance of offices the result would be disastrous. Congress Ministry would be forced to increase taxation and the result would be creation of hostility between the people and the Congress. It was, therefore, necessary to consolidate Congress organisation and widen its scope by linking it with the economic grievances of the people. The right approach toward the people was through an economic programme.

CLOSE UP RANKS.

In conclusion he asked the workers to close up ranks and observe discipline which alone would ensure success. Among the important resolutions, were rejection of the coming constitution and non-acceptance of offices, non-participation in case of War and requesting the Congress to base the future constitution on Socialistic principle. The Conference concluded this morning after the singing of "Vande Mataram."

Celebration Of Silver Jubilee In Savanur State

(From A Correspondent)

SAVANUR, (By Mail).

The State celebrated His Majesty the King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee with greatest rejoicings and acclamations. The capital put on a festive appearence and all the public places and buildings were tastefully illuminated and decorated. The functions commenced at 7 a.m. on the 6th May in the old Mahal compound. A selute of 31 guns was fired with a ceremonial parade held by the Ruling Chief Major Navab-Sahib Deliar Jung Bahadur of Savanur. The State public joined in large number for offering thanks to Their Majesties. In all religious places prayers were held by all the communities for long life and prosperity to Their Majesties. A State dinner was given to all students 'including girls' of all the schools of the State. Another event, the memory of which will remain ever-lasting in the history of the State, is the inauguration on the occasion of the Jubillee of the supply drinking water to the public by means of taps run by an oil engine from Khaderbag boring.

It is understood that at the last meeting of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh held in Calcutta recently the monthly grant for Harijan up-lift work in Cochin and Travancore, made to the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh, was raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.

Our South African Letter

Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act

Illegal Occupation On Proclaimed Areas

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, April 28

The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act has passed through all the stages in the House of Assembly and the Senate and will be placed on the Statute Book during this week. The necessity for the Amending Act arose through the delay of Feetham Commission's Report.

This Act extends the protection given to Asiatics and Coloured persons occupying proclaimed land until April 30, 1935 for another two years, until April 30, 1937. It also prevents Asiatics and Coloured persons from owning proclaimed land by means of a limited liability company and clears up points of difficulty that arose during the period of transition. The passage of the Bill did not present any difficulty to the Government as, except a short debate during the second reading it was adopted with little discussion in both the Houses of Legislature.

From the Indian point of view this is to some extent a welcome measure, as 600 Indians who are trading 'illegally' on proclaimed land will be allowed to continue their business for another two years—a period necessary to study the report of the Feetham Commission to be out this year and to draft a new legislation based on the Report. But as far as the principle of the legislation is concerned, it is another effort to prevent entirely the ownership of land hitherto acquired through limited liability companies.

In the Union, the Indians do enjoy the ownership of land in two provinces of the Union, Natal and the Cape. But Transvaal has been most ungenerous to the Indians in this matter. Legislations have been introduced again and again since 1885 to prevent Asiatic ownership of land and trading in European areas. The last legislation is the culminating point in the main direction of disrupting settlement of Indians.

INDIAN COLONIZATION.

From the statement made by Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Minister of Interior, it appears that there is still something left to hear of the Colonization scheme of the Indians in South Africa. The Report of the Young Commission is being considered by the Government of India and the Union is anxious to learn the views of the Indian Government. It would be advisable on the part of the Indian Government to face the issue boldly and inform the Union Government that it is not in a position to advise the Indians to go to the most unhealthy parts of the world suggested by the Commission and that it is practically impossible for the people of India to finance the humiliating colonization scheme.

STANDARD BOOK.

Mr. P. S. Joshi, South African Indian journalist and author of several books in Gujarati language, delivered a thoughtful address on Literature and Society during the mail week at the M. K. Gandhi Library Hall, Durban, under the auspices of the Gujarati Literary Society. He detailed the influence of literature in the countries of the world and India and dwelt upon the need of the development of literature by the South African Indians. The lecturer was thanked by several speakers including Swami Bhawani Dayal.

In a long speech the Swamiji referred to many activities of Mr. Joshi and let the audience into a secret that Mr. Joshi was the esteemed writer of the book published serially in the "Indian Opinion" under the title of "South Africa: Its races and problems" (in Gujarati). He expressed the definite opinion this book will become the standard book on South African problems for which there is hardly any book published in the Gujarati literature except Mahatma Gandhi's book on Passive Resistance in South Africa. Even the latter, said the Swamiji, had no historical value and quoted Mahatmaji's own letter to prove the point.

SIKH PRISONER ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Says Jail Authorities Injured His Religious Feelings

HYDERABAD, May 19.

A Sikh undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Central Jail has resorted to hunger-strike, on the plea that the jail authorities have injured his religious susceptibilities. To-day is the 20th day of the fast.

A meeting of the local Sikh residents was held, and Government were requested to interfere with the matter and redress his grievance.—United Press.

New Broadcasting Station At Delhi

Regular Programmes Will Be Given Before End Of Next Cold Weather

SIMLA, May 20.

'Though it is not possible at this stage to give a definite date by which the new Broadcasting station will be erected at Delhi and will be working, it is hoped that an experimental programme will be given in November and regular programme will be broadcast well before the end of the next cold weather" states the Controller of Broadcasting in the course of a lengthy communique wherein he explains the main details.

EFFECTIVE POWER

The new Broadcasting station will be worked by the Indian State Broadcasting Service. The station is rated at 20 kilowatts to the aerial with a distortionless modulation of 90 per cent. and the station will thus have an effective power more than ten times that of the present stations in Bombay and Calcutta.

It is estimated that the Delhi station will give a field strength upto a distance of 85 miles in all directions during the day. Modern receivers will however give good results when conditions are reasonably favourable. It is anticipated however that on an average the field strength at night will be about one-third millivolt per metre up to 600 or 700 miles which will bring within range of Delhi practically the whole of northern India including most of the hill stations in the Himalayas.

PROGRAMME OF SERVICES

As regards the programme of service about 4 hours daily will be provided though this will probably be increased as support is obtained from licensees in the neighbourhood.

A very substantial portion of the programme will be in the Indian languages based on the indigenous culture of the surrounding area. The proportion of the European programme will depend on the evidence of public taste obtained by a practical working.

A European programme of a high quality will be available by arrangement with the B. B. C. Arrangements will also be made for items specially directed towards the general uplift of the rural districts in the immediate neighbourhood.—A. P.

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